MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MAY 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Damascus radio, citing a Syrian military spokesman, reported that Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) downed an Israel reconnaissance plane in the southern Al-Biqa' region on 14 May. Jerusalem radio confirmed that a pilotless plane was shot down in the area. Voice of Lebanon radio, citing eyewitness reports, said Syrian batteries fired SAM-6 missiles at three Israeli planes over the Al-Biqa' valley on 14 May, downing one and forcing an airman to parachute to earth, where he was captured by ADF forces. However, in a later report the radio said the eyewitnesses had mistaken the debris of a drone for a parachutist. On the other hand, Beirut radio, citing news agency sources, said an Israeli pilot was forced to bail out. An earlier Jerusalem radio report, referring to a claim by Damascus television that Syria shot down an Israeli drone on 12 May, said wreckage shown by Syrian television was of an Israeli drone shot down over a year ago.

Fighting broke out anew in the Sannin region, according to radio reports. Clandestine Voice of Palestine said ADF and joint forces mopped up the perimeter of the French redoubt on top of Mount Sannin "once and for all." The radio had earlier reported that the Phalangists and Lebanese Army units had "escalated" the situation in the Sannin region, shelling National Movement positions from the Al-Mazar hills. Voice of Lebanon reported that ADF forces shelled the French redoubt and nearby villages and later reported intensive sniper fire in Zahlah. Beirut was quiet apart from sporadic gunfire and explosions, according to Beirut radio. However, Voice of Lebanon reported that a bomb exlosion outside the Syrian Social Nationalist Party office in Ash-Shiyah killed 5 and wounded 40. A group describing itself as "guards of the Iranian revolution" claimed responsibility, the radio said. Meanwhile, Beirut airport resumed activity, Beirut radio reported, with a small number of passengers arriving and departing.

Heavy artillery exchanges erupted in the south on 13 May and continued today, according to radio reports. Voice of Palestine said Israeli and Christian militia shelled Palestinian positions in the south, and it reported that Israeli and Christian militia forces carried out a military maneuver in the border strip. Israeli artillery resumed the shelling on 14 May, the radio said. According to Voice of Hope radio, the Palestinians fired at a Christian patrol and shelled Marj 'Uyun yesterday evening. Reporting on southern Lebanon for IDF radio, an Israeli correspondent said the Palestinians have profited from the recent lull in fighting, repairing the heavy damage incurred through IDF shelling and reoccupying positions they abandoned 2 weeks ago during Israeli Air Force attacks.

According to Voice of Palestine, the Joint Command of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian Resistance held a meeting that affirmed the need to direct all guns toward Israel. The joint command decided to establish an operations room for the National Movement, the Amal Movement and the Palestinian forces to monitor the daily situation in the south. In a number of other resolutions, the joint command stressed the need for greater unity and an end to infighting among the Palestinian and leftist groups.

Syrian exercises--According to Damascus television, armored and mechanized units took part in a "successful" maneuver inside Syria under "complicated" land and air conditions. The report also mentioned successfully timed landing operations by paratroopers.

Habib-Mission--Continuing his shuttle diplomacy, U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib returned to Beirut on 13 May, where he held talks with President Ilyas Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Beirut radio reports. Habib left for Damascus in the evening, the radio said, and will meet with President Hafiz al-Asad today.

Peres Interview--After meeting yesterday with Special Envoy Habib, Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said in an interview with Jerusalem radio that he does not accept any limitation of Israeli air activity over Lebanon as part of a U.S. peace plan but he is "not sure" that this is an issue in the negotiations.

Criticizing Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin for "emotional generalizations" and "embarrassing declarations," Peres said the Syrians have been cruel in Lebanon but have not been practicing genocide. Israel should be "firm in its opinion but cautious in its language," Peres said, avoiding "fantastic proclamations" such as those made by Begin at the Herut conference. Reiterating his opposition to the presence of Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa' valley, Peres said the issue should be handled with maximum sophistication. Israel should provide the Lebanese Christians with assistance, not fight in their place, he added.

Syrian-Lebanese Contacts--President al-Asad and other Syrian leaders met in Damascus with Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, Damascus radio reported. In a statement reported by the radio, Kamil al-As'ad said both Lebanon and Syria aim to save Lebanon and he praised the deployment of Syrian missiles inside Lebanon as a humanitarian act. Beirut radio reported that in a telephone conversation Presidents Sarkis and al-Asad discussed current diplomatic efforts to find political solutions to the crisis and agreed on the need to continue the reconciliation process.

Syrian Comment--Damascus radio, in a commentary on Syrian determination to counter Israeli aggression, said the nation is ready to repulse all attacks and threats directed against it and is well aware of what the cost will be. The necessary calculations and preparations have been made, the commentary asserted.

Arab People's Conference--Damascus radio reported that the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference, meeting in Damascus, has called on the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to convene an urgent meeting for the adoption of measures to place the front's resources at the service of Syria, the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat Activities--Voice of Palestine radio reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's Higher Military Council that discussed the situation in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. Later, according to Damascus television, he held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in a meeting attended by members of the PLO leadership and officials of the Lebanese National Movement and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Voice of Palestine radio said today that 'Arafat has departed on a tour of North Africa.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Mediation Efforts--Tehran radio reported that Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti arrived in Tehran and met separately with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The radio's Arabic service quoted Bani-Sadr as saying after the two meetings that the new proposal for ending the Iran-Iraq war differs only slightly from previous ones but will be discussed with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the Supreme Defense Council. It also mentioned that Chatti met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and that Chatti and Rahman later departed.

Military Situation--In a communique broadcast by Tehran radio, the Iranian Armed Forces gave details of military activity on the southern and western fronts and mentioned that Iranian units fired upon Iraqi positions on the banks of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. The armed forces also said that part of Fao's oil installations was set ablaze and admitted losses due to Iraqi shelling of Dezful. An Islamic Revolution Guards Corps communique, carried by Tehran radio, mentioned clashes in Darkhovin, Abadan and the occupied sector of Khuninshahr in the south and on the Maymak front in the west. Baghdad radio carried an Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique that reported slight losses on both sides.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S AL-WAZIR ASSESSES SOUTH LEBANON SITUATION

LD131457 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 May 81 pp 27-28

[Interview given to Farid al-Khatib by Khalil al-Wazir, nom de guerre Abu Jihad, "the military deputy" of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Has the fighting in southern Lebanon and north Palestine turned into a "war of attrition" by the Israeli Army against the Palestinian resistance?

Abu Jihad: The temperature in the south is high. The battle taking place in and around the south is characterized by intensive and extensive operations which have turned it into a horrible "war of attrition" by the Israeli enemy with land, naval and air forces against the towns and villages and the Palestinian camps in the south. The objective is to inflict excessive losses on the Palestinian revolution and to destroy the morale of the revolution fighters. Before the recent Palestinian National Council meetings in Damascus, the enemy staged operations trying to destroy some of our tanks and vehicles. (The Israeli chief of staff, Rafael) Eytan declared: The objective of the operations was to shake the fedayeen's self-confidence. That came in a message to the council in which he said that Israel will continue to strike in an attempt to intimidate us and make us feel weak. However, our enemy failed to achieve the objective of his operations. On the contrary, these operations have produced the opposite, strengthening our morale and determination.

Fire is raging in the south and the hysteria of Israeli bombardment, especially by aircraft which carry out their operations in a crazed manner, is continuing. In the bombardment of Al-'Ayshiyah, hundreds of rockets, bombs and machinegun rounds were used. Every inch of the land there was hit by either a rocket, a missile or air attack. Some of our martyrs fell. In Metulla we continue to sight tank and helicopter movements even at night.

The principal aim of the enemy's war is to inflict the heaviest possible losses on fighrers, vehicles, tanks and transports. In one attack our "Scientific Committee" headquarters was hit but because we had taken precautions the enemy failed to achieve his planned objective. In the wake of every Israeli aggression, we assess our losses; they are light when compared with the attack's ferocity. We confront the Israeli attacks with our air defenses and by fighting. The monitoring carried out by our fighters has confirmed that our fighters' guns recently hit an Israeli plane which fell in the sea. The fighters are now skilled in dodging constant attacks.

AL-HAWADITH: Beside the Knesset's decision to launch a war of annihilation against the Palestinian resistance, what, in your opinion, are the motives of the Israeli "war of attrition?"

Abu Jihad: First, to demonstrate support for the "isolationists." When the enemy is infuriated by a certain situation in the Lebanese arena, he vents his hatred and malice on us by hitting us harder. Second, the development of the situation in the area of Mt Sannin and the enemy's direct involvement in it. The Israeli cabinet held a "council of war" and decided to counter what the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] are doing in Sannin. Third, the enemy's awareness that the nature of the Arab situation precludes their playing an effective role in the battle. Four, Israel's assessment that Syria is isolated within the divided Arab situation. This is an erroneous assessment because whatever the Arab situation may be, the Arab nation will stand beside Syria in any confrontation with Israel. Five, the enemy has considered the possibility of staging an extensive military operation against the revolution in the south on the basis of several factors, including the Knesset election campaign. The newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT has recently referred to this matter.

Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon and others in his group as well as senior military and security officials believe that embarking on such a step constitutes an effective factor for stopping the implementation of the rest of the two Camp David agreements as well as for exerting pressure against the sale of new arms to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states. Former Foreign and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan calls for an extensive, strong military operation of several days after which the Israeli forces would refuse to leave the areas they will have occupied unless Israel's conditions for the removal of the resistance from the south and the pull-back of the ADF are met. This explains the purpose of the intensification of the military campaign against the "joint forces" of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in the south. The purpose is to heat up and escalate the situation. For the time being, however, the enemy is trying to achieve his objective of inflicting losses on and exhausting the revolution. He is trying to demonstrate his insistence on being a factor in the Lebanese issue.

AL-HAWADITH: What sort of Israeli retaliation do you expect for the resistance's attack on a number of Israeli settlements in Galilee with Katyusha rockets and artillery killing by no means a small number of Israelis?

Abu Jihad: The resistance's retaliation was in implementation of part of our policy--a retaliation against the Zionist enemy who had intensified and expanded his air raids and naval bombardment against peaceful towns and villages and the Palestinian camps in the south. The enemy is also resorting to a less costly method by using artillery in shelling across the border to spare the lives of his officers and soldiers. We tell the enemy that he will have to pay the price. We have been patient for a long time and we have informed all international circles, including the United Nations and the Security Council, of the continuing Israeli bombardment. The UN observers can testify to this. We shall retaliate against his settlements in the northern part of occupied Palestine by using rockets and artillery continually.

AL-HAWADITH: Observers expect Israel to intensify its land, naval and air operations against the resistance launching daily raids on its positions. What is your stance, especially now that a number of Palestinian T-34 Soviet-made tanks have been destroyed?

Abu Jihad: The attack on the Palestinian tanks points to more serious possibilities in the future that threaten to detonate the explosive situation in the south when the enemy launches an extensive military operation against Al-'Ayshiyah and An-Nabatiyah threatening to occupy them. At present we have a good deal of information, which we obtained from inside occupied Palestine and from our special sources and international sources, to the effect that Israel is preparing to launch an extensive military operation. We are taking measures on the grounds that this operation will be forthcoming. We shall confront it and carry out our duty in that regard with all our inexhaustible resolve and determination. Our main task is to stop the enemy from inflicing heavy losses on our ranks.

AL-HAWADITH: Can the explosion of the situation in the south the result of the new American Government's failure to adopt a stand on the Middle East?

Abu Jihad: The acts of aggression committed against the south and against the Palestinian revolution are not far removed from the "go-ahead" and the constant aid given by the U.S. (U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig) says no, but the facts confirm our view. Furthermore, the new U.S. Government has been launching a ferocious political and propaganda campaign against the PLO, accusing it of being involved in "international terrorism." This campaign has included 22 press statements by the new American administration, beginning with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary Haig, Defense Secretary Weinberger and ending with National Security Adviser Richard Allen, who has given the "go-ahead" for "hot Pursuit" against of the revolution. Senior U.S. officials have discussed with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, during his visit to Washington, the PLO from the standpoint of "international terrorism."

AS-SADAT SUPPORTS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S.

NC131756 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that Egypt welcomes joint efforts with the United States to strengthen the Egyptian economy and promote prosperity for the people. The president approved the proposal submitted by the Egyptian side in the U.S.-Egyptian Joint Committee of Businessmen when he received the committee members yesterday. The proposal calls for the implementation of a major agricultural and industrial project with the cooperation of Egypt, Sudan and the United States. The aim of the project, which will be in Sudan, is to provide Egyptian and Sudanese markets with agricultural and animal products to ensure food security at a reasonable cost. U.S. expertise and technology will contribute to this project.

ISRAEL ASKED TO EXERCISE SELF-RESTRAINT ON LEBANON

NC131752 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Egypt has asked Israel to exercise self-restraint and not to escalate the situation in Lebanon. This was contained in a message sent by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The deputy prime minister has also summoned Egypt's Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada for a meeting with him tomorrow to follow up the situation. This is within the framework of Egypt's efforts against escalation in Lebanon.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

NC132144 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Gahazalah has affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces are fully capable of defending the national soil and that they have integrated military plans to secure Egyptian territory against various threats. Moreover, the Egyptian Armed Forces are prepared to assist Arab and African brothers in facing any foreign ambitions regarding their lands.

Addressing a joint meeting of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs and National Security Committees this evening, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said that his recent visit to the United States had achieved great success in the field of arming Egypt. He said that the arms deals concluded with the United States would help Egypt to fulfill its national obligations on the Arab and international levels. He added that the Egyptian Armed Forces are continuing to develop themselves and to assimilate the modern weapons.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah also discussed and explained the strategic situation in the Middle East and Africa as part of the world strategies of the two superpowers for the control of the oil resources, particularly in the light of the recent Soviet threats against the area.

AL-AKHBAR INTERVIEWS GHALI ON EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

NC120922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that Egypt does not view the European initiative as an alternative to the Camp David accords. He stressed that Egypt is committed to the provisions of the accords and will continue to abide by them.

In an interview published in AL-AKHBAR today, Ghali said that in its negotiations with Israel, Egypt aimed at creating a responsible Palestinian administration that will ease the suffering of the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and which will be a nucleus for a Palestine entity which will impose itself on the negotiations and join them in defining the ways and means for the Palestinian people's participation in determining their future and destiny.

Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized that Egypt has never thought of dictating a specific method or way for the Palestinians to attain their undisputed goal: their right to self-determination.

Ghali noted that Egypt welcomes any European effort contributing toward overcoming the obstacles which Egypt faces in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations with Israel and assisting in achieving the desired objective of these negotiations.

Regarding Israel's opposition to the European initiative, Dr Butrus Ghali stressed that this opposition was not new. In 1979, Moshe Dayan, who was then the foreign minister, declared before the European Parliament Israel's opposition to this initiative.

Ghali said that Israel's opposition to this initiative was due to several reasons, including the fact that Europe believes it is necessary for Israel to recognize the PLO and that Europe is under less influence from Jewish pressure groups. Moreover, Europe became more understanding of and responsive to the Arab rights in particular. This is in addition to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's expansionist ambitions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

About the role that the European initiative can play in spite of Israel's opposition, Dr Butrus Ghali said that the strides made by West Europe for coordinating and adopting one foreign policy have made it a third power along with the two superpowers. Moreover, the European states, through their deep-rooted history and links with the Middle Eastern states and peoples, can be more capable of understanding and sensing the motives which influence the course of events.

Dr Ghali said: Therefore, Europe can present proposals and political ideas of significant value. Its relations with the states in the area give Europe the opportunity to bring the views closer together, whether on the Western side or between the Arabs and Israel. Furthermore, Europe's special relations with the United States qualify it to undertake an important role in formulating the views of the new U.S. administration. This is in addition to the close link between Europe and Israel. Consequently, the European stands will have an impact on Israeli public opinion almost greater than the U.S. stands. The European move will contribute toward preserving the peacekeeping power, particularly during the Israeli elections campaign.

Concerning the expected European move in the coming phase, Dr Butrus Ghali said: The European move was still in the phase of preparation, but we attach great hopes to this move.

Concluding his interview, Ghali said that Egypt welcomes the results of the French elections, proceeding from the principle that it was the choice of the French people. He added: We hope that France will give new momentum to the European initiative for reaching a solution on the Middle East problem.

CHAD OPPOSITION GROUP URGES END OF AID FOR CHAD

NC081254 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA)--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Chad appealed to international organizations to stop their aid to the pro-Libyan Ndjamena government. In a statement issued today, the front said that the agents of Libya in Chad seize the aid sent to the Chadian people. The statement added that the presence of the occupying Libyan forces prevents the representatives of those international organizations from inspecting Chadian areas to ascertain that they received the aid.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY APPROVES REPORT ON 'UTHMAN BOOK

NC131802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 May (MENA)--During this morning's session under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly heard the factfinding committee's report on the contacts of the bood "Pages From My Experiences" written by Deputy Prime Minister for Popular Development Affairs Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman.

The session was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and the other deputy prime ministers, including Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman.

After a debate, the People's Assembly approved the committee's report, with the exception of Labor Party Leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, Labor Party Member Ahmd Farghali and independent member Counsellor Mumtaz Nassar.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER 'UTHMAN SUBMITS RESIGNATION

NC131818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA)--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, chairman of the National Democratic Party (NDP) Development Committee.

Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman has submitted his resignation [as deputy prime minister for popular development] to the president of the republic after the People's Assembly accepted a report by a factfinding committee that explained Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman's stand toward all that has been raised about his recent book. The president has asked Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman to continue to chair the NDP Popular Development Committee and to supervise the NDP development programs.

Appointment of New Minister

NC131843 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree appointing Sa'd al-Shirbini as minister of state for popular development.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 335

JN131720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 May 81

[Communique No 335 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One field gun; two vehicles, one laden with ammunition and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. Three were killed and four infantry positions and one tank were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Two field guns and two observation posts were destroyed in the Mehran region.
D. Eight were killed and one vehicle, one observation post and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Our units pounded enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the Shush region and forced them to retreat, killing 15 and destroying 1 field gun and 1 vehicle laden with ammunition. Our units also destroyed one enemy observation post in the same region.
F. One was killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our units also discovered in the same region one serviceable tank left behind by the enemy in previous battles.
G. Eight were killed and one field gun was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
H. Our units pounded with various weapons enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing eight and destroying one infantry position, two field guns, one vehicle, one excavator, one observation post and one ammunition stockpile.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 43 dead, 5 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 7 field guns of various calibers, 5 vehicles, 1 excavator, 7 observation posts and 4 ammunition stockpiles.

II. It has been confirmed that as a result of our forces' activities in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin on 11 May the enemy sustained 26 dead, in addition to the previously stated losses.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one tank, five vehicles and two excavators were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 May 1981

PRESIDENT VISITS MOSUL; BOOSTS MUNICIPAL AID

JN101605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 May (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has asserted that the Iraqis will not allow Khomeyni to usurp one inch from Iraq. His excellency said: We have triumphed over Khomeyni and we will proceed with beefing up our victory, with the will of God and the will of the great Iraqi people. This came in a speech delivered by President Saddam Husayn during his tour of Mosul and a number of nearby districts, subdistricts and villages that lasted for several days. During the tour his excellency got acquainted with the citizens various needs regarding services. He earmarked additional sums of money to boost the capabilities of their municipal councils in order to enable them to render more services to the citizens.

PRINCE HASAN GIVES PARIS LECTURE ON GULF DEFENSE

JN131345 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Paris, (J.T.) May 12--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan today warned the West against reliance on its military might alone to ensure a continued flow of oil from the Gulf.

The crown prince lectured on "The Middle East: A Political and Military Review" at the French Institute of International Relations here. His talk was augmented by a slide show illustrating the plight of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. The full text of Crown Prince Hasan's lecture follows:

No-one will dispute the contention that free and uninterrupted access to the oil fields of the Gulf Region, which produce 50 per cent of the international requirement of oil supplies estimated at 29 million barrels a day, is of vital concern to Eastern Europe, Japan and to a lesser extent the USA.

The three major aspects of the problem of regular oil supplies which are of central concern, not only to the industrialised nations of the West but to the Arab oil producers as well, are:

1. where, and if, possible, oil should not be used as a strategic weapon. [as published]
2. the oil trade should be free of "politicisation", and
3. latent Arab hotility should be removed by the just settlement of the Palestine dispute.

To ensure access to Arab oil, therefore, it stands to reason that the central concern of the Arab oil-producing countries over the Arab-Israeli dispute should be settled without recourse to war. Brute force by itself will achieve little and in all probability will be counter-productive.

Superpower Fears and Arab Views

The U.S. View

The U.S. view is dominated by the traditional fear of a USSR drive towards the warm waters of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. U.S. defence analysts speak of a "vacuum" created in the Middle East in general and the Gulf region in particular, occasioned by the British withdrawal from the Suez in 1956, south Arabia in the late sixties and the Gulf in 1971.

In simplistic terms the U.S. contends that the strategic "vacuum" resulting from the British departure was filed temporarily by the shah of Iran before his overthrow--hence the need for a Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), to quote Zbigniew Brzezinski, "...to respond quickly, effectively and even preempting a threat to the Gulf region."

U.S. planners point to the eminence of the threat posed by the Soviet military presence in Ethiopia, South Yemen, Afghanistan and on the borders of Iran. In the State of the Union Speech delivered by President Jimmy Carter on January 23, 1980, he stated:

"The U.S. is prepared to use force, if necessary, to protect its vital interests, including the supply of petroleum."

In consonance with this policy, the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf was augmented in the autumn of 1979 and a Rapid Deployment Force, with the 18th Airborne Corps as its fighting core, was earmarked in the continental USA.

The Soviet View

The Soviet Union dismissed the U.S. concern for a Soviet threat to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf as a strategic and political ploy, as an "imperialist conspiracy" aimed at exerting pressure on the Gulf states to yield to Western policy in the region.

In the Soviet view a mythical "strategic vacuum" has been created by the U.S. to enable it to interfere militarily in the Gulf if the need should so arise.

During the course of his state visit to India in 1980, and in a recent meeting with the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister in Moscow in April 1981, President Leonid Brezhnev made it known that the Gulf region "should be kept free from superpower rivalry," and that "the responsibility for the defence of the region rests on the shoulders of the states of the Gulf."

In pursuit of his policy of superpower non-interference, President Brezhnev proposed that the Gulf region be declared a neutral zone.

The Arab View

The Arab view is that they object to being used as a pawn in the superpowers' war games. They insist that the Gulf region be declared a "neutral zone", not only to avoid conflict in the region but to ensure a free flow of oil to countries dependent on it for their energy needs.

And, if the U.S. and the West are as deeply concerned about their oil supplies and protection of the sea routes in the Gulf as they claim to be, it would be in their interests to solve the Palestinian problem on a priority basis. In the absence of a just solution the region will be vulnerable to both overt and covert aggression. The injection of foreign troops will exacerbate matters further, and play into the hands of radicals and extremists in the region. It is essential that the U.S. acknowledge this basic fact.

The Concept of the RDF

The U.S. concept for the RDF appears to be the seizure, securing and operation of oil installations, and to ensure safe passage of shipping both to and from the Gulf. A daunting task, to say the least.

To achieve this mission of ensuring the oil fields on a zonal or area basis, a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force has been formed in the USA which is to consist of an 18th Airborne Corps of:

The 82nd Airborne Division
The 101st (Airborne) Air Mobile Division
A Marine amphibious force
Four air wings (600-1,000 combat aircraft)
Several aircraft carrier groups

A total force of some 56,000 combat troops, in a state of operational alert to rush to any "brush fire"--with the Gulf high on the priority list.

While I make no claim to be a defence strategist or planner, a number of strategic, tactical and technical problems immediately spring to mind. To take the problem of logistics alone, the main U.S. support bases are:

	Base	Distance From the Gulf
1.	Subic Bay	6,000 miles
2.	Guam	7,500 miles
3.	Norfolk (Virginia)	11,000 miles
4.	Diego Garcia (British)	2,300 miles

Presumably, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force is planning the use of bases and facilities in the region. For example, Bahrain, Oman (Masirah), Somalia (Berbera), Kenya (Mombasa) and possibly some Red Sea ports in Egypt. Here, politics intervene. Which Arab state would cooperate with the U.S. in the absence of a solution of the Palestinian problem? Obviously, in view of the very complex and explosive political and psychological factors involved, the deployment and, more important, permanent presence of the RDF would be an exercise in futility. To conclude, a review of the political and military factors obtaining in the volatile Middle East indicates that Arab dignity and self-respect will reject the presence of foreign troops on Arab soil, and that the key to peace and stability in the Gulf and, by implication, the Middle East can only be achieved through the willing support and cooperation of its people. And how can this be best achieved? By an early, just and comprehensive settlement of the problem of Palestine. The Palestinians have suffered enough, for no reason than that they were born Palestinians.

HABIB'S MEETING WITH SARKIS, DEPARTURE REPORTED

Sarkis Meeting

NC131528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Within the framework of tackling the conditions and developments in Lebanon and the area, President Ilyas Sarkis this afternoon received U.S. Envoy Philip Habib in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

Habib had ended 2 days of talks with Israeli officials and returned to Lebanon via Damascus, where he made a brief stopover.

It has been learned that the U.S. envoy will return to Tel Aviv Friday to continue tackling the so-called Syrian missile crisis.

In this regard, news reports say that Habib, through his talks, has succeeded thus far in eliminating the possibility of a military confrontation between Syria and Israel. The reports add that the U.S. envoy will make a series of shuttle trips between Lebanon, Syria and Israel in the coming few days.

Departure for Damascus

NC132017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] U.S. Envoy Philip Habib left for Damascus this evening after calling on President Sarkis in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Prime Minister al-Wazzan was scheduled to receive Mr Habib tomorrow. However, Mr Habib left for Damascus because a meeting with President al-Asad has been set for tomorrow. Mr Habib asked the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon to convey the outcome of his visits to Damascus and Tel Aviv to Prime Minister al-Wazzan tomorrow.

SARKIS PHONES AL-ASAD, EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

NC131222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] This morning President Ilyas Sarkis had telephone contact with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in which he expressed his sentiments and solidarity in the face of the present challenges. The telephone contact included deliberations on the current diplomatic efforts to find political solutions to the crisis. There was agreement in the two presidents' views on the need to continue the reconciliation process and to overcome the difficulties. President al-Asad expressed readiness to work toward overcoming these difficulties.

CABINET MEETS ON CURRENT SITUATION 13 MAY

NC131315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The overall Lebanese situation--its security, political, domestic and regional aspects--was the subject of discussion in the weekly Cabinet meeting today, over which President Ilyas Sarkis presided. The meeting began at 1145 and ended at 1245. The Cabinet meeting was preceded by a working meeting between President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan. They discussed and assessed the outcome of the contacts and consultations on the security and political developments in Lebanon. Defense Minister Joseph Skaf joined the meeting later. Earlier, President Sarkis met with both Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir and Water and Electricity Resources Minister Engineer Anwar as-Sabbah to discuss current developments with them, in addition to some issues pertaining to their ministries. After the meeting Prime Minister al-Wazzan made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] A review was made of the general situation in the country and in the area. There was agreement in views regarding the need to continue the existing efforts and contacts to achieve relaxation and to continue the reconciliation process.

There was understanding among all regarding all the points raised for discussion. As for the regular agenda, the Cabinet secretary general will tell you about it. [end recording]

Ministerial sources said that the discussion did not deal with the missiles issue because the government has already defined its stand on the matter, and therefore there was no need to raise it again. The government's position was expressed 2 days ago in the statement by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who condemned the Israeli threats and said that Israel is looking for excuses to attack Lebanon, and he affirmed that the Arab Deterrent Forces are legal forces who have the right to take measures to safeguard their security.

Meeting Detailed

NC131400 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 81

[Telephone dispatch by radio correspondent Jack Wakim from the Presidential Palace--live or recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar Musayki, made a statement giving official information about the Cabinet meeting today. The statement says: At the beginning of the Cabinet meeting today His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis reviewed the general situation in the country, the security deterioration which has taken place and the efforts which are being made to put an end to this regrettable situation, which is resulting in many victims.

His Excellency President Sarkis focused in particular on the tension in the area and on the contradictions and repercussions of international policy on this issue, both of which reflect negatively on the situation in Lebanon and lead to further aggravation and deterioration on political and security levels. His Excellency President Sarkis expressed the hope that the efforts being exerted on the international level would defuse the explosion which is threatening Lebanon and the area.

His Excellency President Sarkis praised the efforts exerted by the prime minister and the ministers in shouldering the burdens of responsibility, particularly in the present delicate and critical conditions.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan then delivered a statement in which he said that the recent consultations in the Republican Palace confirmed the agreement of the Lebanese on the basic and essential issues and that the differences which occasionally arise are limited to methods and details.

ISRAELI PLANE DOWNED BY SAM OVER AL-BIQA'

Parachutist Reported

NC140824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Further to our previous report on the firing of SAM-6 missiles at three Israeli planes over Al-Biqa' area, eyewitnesses say that they saw a parachutist landing after his plane was hit over Hawsh Harimah. The appropriate security authorities are investigating the downing of the plane. Our correspondent has reported that SAM missiles were fired in Jubb Jannin at 0930 today.

Debris, Airman Reported

NC140847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0836 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Our correspondent reported a few minutes ago that a Syrian helicopter was seen overflying the area where the Israli parachutist landed between Al-Masna' and (Bayadir al-'Adad).

Columns of black smoke left by the missiles were seen for about 10 minutes.

A few minutes ago it was also reported that some debris of the plane was transported by a Syrian Army vehicle to the Arab Deterrent Forces intelligence station in Shtawrah. It was also reported that fire was opened on the Israeli airman while landing with his parachute. He was removed by a military vehicle from the site where he landed in Nawsh al-Harimah.

Downing Confirmation

NC140910 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0855 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] It was confirmed to our correspondent that the Israeli plane which was shot down by the Syrian SAM-6 missiles fell between Ghazzah and the sugar plant in 'Anjar in Al-Masna' and the Bayadir al-'Adas perimeter at 0930 today. Preliminary reports had been conflicting as to whether the plane was a pilotless reconnaissance plane or with a pilot, as eyewitnesses saw a parachute landing following the downing of the plane.

Report of Second Plane

NC140926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Foreign news agencies reported from Al-Biqa' area that at 0930 today three Israeli warplanes overflew the area drawing SAM-6 missile fire and that one plane was shot down and its pilot landed by parachute. This report was later confirmed by party sources and said that the plane fell in the Al-Masna' area. Press correspondents confirmed that two Israeli planes were hit.

Plane Confirmed Pilotless

NC140940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0920 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] It has just been reported that it became clear that the Israeli reconnaissance plane was cut in two pieces by the missile after exploding, and that eyewitnesses had imagined that one part of it was a parachute with a pilot.

ADF REPORTEDLY OCCUPIES SANNIN HEIGHTS REDOUBT

JN131406 Monte Carlo Radio in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] A Lebanese military source said that fierce clashes have taken place on the Sannin heights between the Arab Deterrent Forces and the Lebanese forces. According to the same Lebanese military source, the Arab Deterrent Forces managed to occupy the so-called French redoubt at the top of the heights.

ZAHLAH, SNIPER FIRE, SYRIAN MOVEMENTS REPORTED

NC140713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] In Zahlah, intensive sniper fire was reported along the axes. A limited clash broke out between 2100 and 2200 last night in the industrial estate axis, during which the Syrians fired several RPG rounds.

During the night, mechanized concentrations were seen on Al-Mashna' road. Between 0200 and 0400 today helicopters were reported flying toward (Tallat al-Fahl) and Al-Jurd.

BEIRUT AIRPORT REOPENS FOR AIR TRAFFIC 13 MAY

NC131750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] The Middle East Airlines Company today resumed its flights and asked all employees to report to work immediately. Beirut airport today witnessed seminormal activity. The number of employees of the Directorate General of Aviation and Airline Companies reporting for work was about 80 percent. However, the number of passengers arriving and departing was small.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ISRAELI PLANE DOWNED IN AL-BIQA'

JN140923 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 0915 on 14 May 1981, an enemy reconnaissance plane flew in the Al-Biqa' region over the positions of our forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in fraternal Lebanon. Our forces intercepted the plane, downing it near As-Sultan Ya'qub in southern Al-Biqa'. The plane's wreckage has been collected from that area.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF SPEAKS AT TACTICAL EXERCISE

JN132054 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Under the direction of President Hafiz al-Asad, general commander of the army and armed forces, some of our armored and mechanized units have carried out a two-sided tactical exercise. Various kinds of land weapons, air force units and paratroopers took part in the exercise. The exercise was attended by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operational and training affairs; several top officers in the General Command; and commanders of the fighting units.

At the beginning of the exercise the spectators listened to a detailed explanation on the training objectives, the stages of implementation and some of the basic tasks implemented by the units in light of the experiences of the October liberation war.

The units managed to carry out a successful maneuver under complicated land and air circumstances. The units also managed to achieve the bases of combat cooperation among the land forces and other combat units under near combat circumstances.

During the exercise the units from both sides demonstrated conspicuous skill in tackling developing combat situations. The various ranks of command also demonstrated an understanding of combat situations and the conduct of battle. Also prominent were the successfully timed landing operations by our paratroopers, the purpose of these being to develop combat operations under suitable air cover.

At the conclusion of the exercise the deputy chief of staff praised the management and implementation of the exercise, asking those involved to be ready and prepared for circumstances when Arab abilities to confront all possibilities are tested. The major general also explained the importance of field training, affirming that the more the units are trained on all that is necessary in war, the more these units will develop field skills, enabling them in turn, to raise the level of fighting preparedness as dictated by the great diversification of arms and the dynamic combat actions. This is what the command requires of the unit at this stage when imperialism, Zionism and those supporting them in the region are trying to destroy the power and effectiveness of our steadfast state, which is confronting the severest colonialist onslaught in the Arab arena in general and Lebanese arena in particular in its modern history.

The major general affirmed that our only alternative is to be prepared to abort all the capitulatory solutions and achieve our people's goals: victory and liberation.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY HABIB

JN141244 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] At 0900 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Philip Habib, U.S. President Reagan's envoy. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister.

On the U.S. side the meeting was attended by Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. The talks during the meeting focused on the current situation in the area.

EVENTS IN LEBANON SAID TO CONDEMN HABIB'S MISSION

JN131958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 May 81

["Palestine Broadcast" feature: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: With the beginning of the mission of Philip Habib, U.S. presidential envoy to the region--which has so far included Lebanon, Syria and the Zionist entity--and on the first day of Habib's visit to Lebanon, the Phalangist gangs resumed their indiscriminate shelling of Beirut to foil the reconciliation process, which enjoys the support of the various Lebanese and Arab quarters that care for Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity. At the same time terrorist Begin stepped up his hysterical threats against Syria and the Palestinians and declared that Israel would strike at the Syrian rockets in Al-Biqa' if these rockets were not dismantled and withdrawn and that Israel would shortly wipe out the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

These developments, which began with the U.S. moves in Israel's favor, constitute a cause for indicting and condemning these moves. Through cooperation with Israel, these moves are aimed at exploiting to the utmost the threats of aggression and even war in a process of exaggeration and blackmail with the aim of extracting concessions that would serve the U.S.-Zionist plot in the region. This fact is corroborated by what has been revealed by informed sources, namely, that the U.S. envoy, during his talks in Lebanon and Damascus, always stressed the issues of the Sannin and Zahlah. He proposed the withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] from these two areas and also the withdrawal from Al-Biqa' of the Syrian rockets that were put there to defend Lebanon and the ADF. The Syrian rockets in the region are part of the defense means of the ADF. The crisis over these rockets was invented by the imperialist and Zionist quarters to create justifications for a probable Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the ADF and the forces of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement.

At the moment the Israeli aggression is continuing and the Zionist threats are heating up. The Phalangists are disturbing the peace in Lebanon. The Israelis are sending reconnaissance planes to collect information on the ADF positions and one of these planes was downed yesterday. All these developments show that the mission of the U.S. envoy is meeting with deadlock.

In the face of the escalating Zionist threats and the Israeli moves covered by the U.S. conspiratorial moves, the basic and urgent task is to prepare and mobilize and to stand firmly by the side of Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement to confront the plot against the Arab and Palestinian causes. The continuing battle waged by Syria and the Palestinian revolution against the imperialist and Zionist plots is the battle of the entire Arab nation. When Syria confronts these plots, it demonstrates its absolute commitment to the Arab rights and the Palestinian cause, which is at the top of Syria's priorities.

PAPERS VIEW 'CRISIS' WITH ISRAEL OVER LEBANON

JN140818 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 14 May 81

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "The Great Fall of the Camp David Accords," the newspaper TISHRIN says: U.S. Envoy Philip Habib is in the area on a declared mission, which is to work to decrease tension and the complications of the crisis in the area.

The newspaper refers to what is said by the international press, particularly U.S. and Western newspapers and media instruments, about the possibility of a military confrontation between Israel and Syria following the arrogant threats made by Menahem Begin and other Israeli leaders against Syria. The newspaper says: All international circles, which are concerned with the Middle East situation, are justifiably anxious about the development caused by Israeli behavior and threats toward Syria and the Israeli preparations to wage an attack.

The newspaper goes on to say: The UN departments have let the media instruments know that Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, is very worried about the situation in the area. All this emphasizes that the Middle East is still a focus of tension and presents the danger of war that is the most threatening to world peace and security. It also emphasizes that the explosive factors which caused the crisis of the area to occupy international circles for over 30 years are still present and are continuously fueled by the stands and policy of Israel's rulers, who are supported by the United States.

TISHRIN goes on to say: Today, following the Israeli threats, it may be said that the situation in the area really calls for anxiety, caution and awareness and does not give the slightest impression that peace has become secure and guaranteed. What does this fact, which all admit, mean in the international arena? It means first and foremost that the myth of U.S. peace in the area, which was given prominence by As-Sadat's visit to the occupied land and the Camp David accords, is no more than a big hoax and a delusion. From the Arab point of view, experience has proved that acceptance of subjugation to the United States cannot possibly bring the Arabs nearer to their pan-Arab, short-term goals of liberating the occupied land and ensuring the national rights of the Palestinian people. It has also been proved by experience that withdrawal and surrender to Israel cannot result in Israel's rulers being convinced to go back on their stands or to agree to discuss implementation of the UN resolutions on withdrawal and Palestinian rights. The newspaper goes on to say: All As-Sadat's claims to justify entry into the cage of subjugation to U.S. imperialism and signing the surrender document with Israel have fallen.

From the international point of view, experience has proved that single-handed U.S. treatment of the situation in the Middle East will not help progress toward peace. This has mobilized genuine international efforts to find a comprehensive settlement and establish a just, durable peace. The U.S. treatment of the situation in the Middle East has increased the danger of the explosive situation in the area. There is not a single reasonable politician in the world who would seriously propose the possibility that the United States on its own, is capable of finding a settlement which will lead to just and durable peace in the area.

These facts, which have resulted from the experience of U.S. autocracy in the area, confirm that the Camp David accords will not result in peace and can never lead to peace and that any move in a context similar to that of these accords cannot help the progress of peace. Hence, these accords have practically fallen, however hard their authors may try to hold them up. These facts also once again confirm Syria's point of view, which holds that the primary danger to the Arab nation results from Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy, which is supported by the United States. TISHRIN goes on to say: Whatever the developments of the next few days may be, a major fact becomes more prominent in the area. This fact is that the Camp David accords and what they represent have fallen.

In a commentary entitled "Our Principled Stands Are Not Affected by Cries of War and Aggression," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The cries of war and aggression released by terrorist Menahem Begin and other leaders of the Zionist military institution against Syria emphasize the correctness of Syria's stands and the effectiveness of these principled, firm and determined stands in achieving results in confronting the Zionist designs of aggression and exparsion and the U.S. plans in the area, by means of which the Zionist, imperialist enemy wants to impose its full hegemony over the area, its existence, land and resources.

ATH-THAWRAH goes on to say: What is strange about the threats of terrorist Menahem Begin is the arrogant allegation which he makes now and then that Israel is acting to protect Lebanon and the Lebanese. He imagines that by making such an allegation, he can delude world public opinion and blind it to the aggressive aims and objectives of Israeli policy. Begin wants to give the world the impression that Israel's continuation of its brutal raids against Lebanon and its killing of the Lebanese--all the Lebanese--in the cities and villages of the south, using the most modern arms produced by the U.S. arsenal and the aggressive conspiracies and designs cooked up by the Pentagon, are carried out within the context of Israeli concern for Lebanon.

Nevertheless, Begin and other Zionist enemy leaders try to give the world the impression that Israel's conspiracy against the unity, security and Arabism of Lebanon is Israeli concern for Lebanon and the Lebanese, whereas the clear reality is that Israel, with the support of the United States, wants to impose its hegemony over Lebanon and extend its cancerous occupation from a part of southern Lebanon to include the whole of Lebanon. Therefore, it has extended its aggressive, brutal air raids to areas within the depth of Lebanon, threatening the security of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], Syria and the entire pan-Arab security, imaginning that by doing so, it could make the escalation and extension of the scope and area of aggression a fait accompli.

This is a matter that Syria cannot possibly allow, based on its pan-Arab commitment to protect Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution and its concern to save Lebanon from its ordeal and preserve its unity, Arabism and security. This is more so now when the Zionist enemy, with the support of U.S. imperialism, is trying to strike at Lebanon's security and the presence of the ADF, which are the forces of legitimacy and its instrument to achieve security and repulse conspiracy and aggression from Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

ARAB PEOPLE WILL HELP END ISRAELI 'ARROGANCE'

JN131411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Just as those who play with fire get burned, so it would not be easy for anyone, whoever he may be, to belittle Syria or play with its people's nerves. With its people, Syria is capable. It is a fire that burns. Indeed, with this people, Syria is qualified and capable of passing difficult tests, even the most difficult tests in which the issue of determining our fate is concerned.

Just as Syria and its people have repeatedly proven their ability to reply to challenges and shoulder the burdens and requisites of the firm and principled pan-Arab stand, so this same Syria and its people are ever prepared to prove their determination to confront challenges and determinedly and proudly repulse all the attacks and threats directed not only against Syria but also against every Arab individual and every inch of Arab soil.

Syria will be neither intimated nor forced to waver by pressures and all fabricated and exaggerated campaigns. If the current Zionist threats are not the first of their kind, we in Arab Syria are aware that they will not be the last. We are also well aware of the cost of confronting such threats. We have made preparations and the necessary calculations for this.

All that is left for our Zionist enemy to do is reconsider his calculations and be aware that this is the moment we are waiting for. In fact, it is on this moment that our people depend, since these people are determined to make this the end of Zionist arrogance, which has been nurtured by the defeatism of capitulators.

Our Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf are rallied round Syria and its struggling masses. The Arab people have entrusted Syria with this charge and with the torch of liberation. Syria takes pride in such a charge.

Our Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf look upon Syria as the upholder of aspirations and embodiment of the big dream. Contrary to the belief of the aggressors and their agents, the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf will spare nothing. Rather, they will offer all they have and will proceed to support Syria in its confrontation of the enemy despite the borders drawn and the will of the agents and defeatists. The enemy and its masters and agents will thus discover that we are capable of changing balances and achieving the true and expected victory, which will sweep away all their schemes and plots and all the vestiges of their aggression on our Arab territory.

DAMASCUS CITES USSR'S UMAROV ON 'ABSOLUTE SUPPORT'

JN140557 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 0445 GMT on 14 May 1981 carries the following headline, among others, in its press review program without further elaboration: "Umarov says: The Soviet Union Gives Absolute Support to Syria's Steadfastness and Its Confrontation of Conspiracies."

LEBANESE HOUSE SPEAKER MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN131703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1315 today Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The discussion dealt with the political and security situation in Lebanon and Israel's attempts to strike at the march of national accord in Lebanon and to satisfy its historic greed for expansion on Lebanese territory by occupying part of it. The discussion also dealt with the situation in the region and its expected developments and the stands of the Arab countries on these developments.

Those who attended the meeting lunched with his excellency the president. A meeting was held in the Ar-Rawdah Palace this morning. It was attended by Kamil al-As'ad, Mahmud Hadid and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

After the meeting, which discussed topical issues in the Lebanese and Arab arena, Khaddam stated that the date of his next visit to Beirut has not yet been set and that contacts are continuing on this subject. Khaddam stressed that the security explosions in Lebanon are caused and motivated by the attempt to block the accomplishment of the course of accord. We, however, are determined to continue this course until the necessary results are obtained.

Asked whether there is any change in the stands of some of the Lebanese parties on the issue of accord, Khaddam said: Lebanon's interests must prevail and will be imposed. All the parties must adjust their stands to conform with these interests.

Kamil al-As'ad also made a statement in which he said that his visit to Damascus comes within the framework of the constant contacts between the two fraternal countries at all levels.

On the situation in Lebanon and the region al-As'ad said: There is an Israeli scheme to achieve several aggressive objectives including the occupation of southern Lebanon and resettlement and dismembering of the Arab region on nonnational bases to enable the Israeli enemy to impose his hegemony over the region at all levels. Al-As'ad added: These objectives have become clear and stem from the explosion of the situation in Lebanon to enable achievement of these objectives. Israel's stand on the missiles issue also is designed to achieve this scheme.

Kamil al-As'ad stressed that confrontation at present is a pan-Arab responsibility should Israel carry out any adventure, because the results of this adventure would have an impact on the entire Arab region. He said: If Syria, these days, symbolizes this Arab confrontation, this does not mean that the other Arabs are not concerned with this issue.

Kamil al-As'ad declared that our objectives are the same and consist of saving Lebanon from this situation, which serves only the Zionist enemy. He added: Our concepts are the same and consist in dealing with the issue in depth and formulating radical solutions to it.

On the fabricated crisis raised by Israel concerning the issue of the missiles, Kamil al-As'ad said: If these missiles constitute any threat, it is a threat to the Israeli aggression. Their presence in Lebanon is a humanitarian and blessed act.

SARKIS, AL-ASAD HOLD TELEPHONE CONSULTATIONS

JN131948 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis today had a telephone conversation with President Hafiz al-Asad in which he expressed his sentiments and solidarity in the face of the present Israeli challenges. The conversation included deliberations on the current situation. The two presidents agreed on the need to continue the reconciliation process and to overcome the difficulties. President Hafiz al-Asad expressed full readiness to contribute to surmounting these difficulties.

KHADDAM, 'ARAFAT, OTHERS MEET AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

JN131933 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] A meeting was held between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman at the Foreign Ministry at 1700 today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Isam al-Qadi, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command and secretary general of As-Sa'iqah organization; Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, Ahmad al-Yamani and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee members; Salah Khalaf and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee members; Fadl Shururu, official spokesman of the PFLP--General Command; Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement's Political Council; and Nabih Barre, George Hawi, Tawfiq Sultan, In'am Ra'd, 'Abd ar-Rahim Murad and Samir Sabbagh, leaders of the Lebanese National Movement.

PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE ADDRESSES APPEAL TO ARABS

JN131825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Damascus--The second session of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference resumed this morning in the conference hall at the Ba'th Party National Command building.

The morning session completed the discussion of the draft political working paper submitted by the participating delegations to the Permanent Secretariat for adoption along with other draft resolutions.

In view of the serious circumstances surrounding the Lebanese arena and the escalation of the conspiracy against Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, the Permanent Secretariat addressed an appeal to the masses of our Arab nation at the end ot its morning session in which it referred to the explosions the Lebanese arena is currently witnessing as a result of the escalation of the U.S.-Israeli-isolationist onslaught against the Lebanese National Movement's joint forces, the Palestinian revolution and the Arab Deterrent Forces, which are the instrument of the legitimate authorities for protecting Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, independence and Arab character.

In its appeal the Permanent Secretariat stated that this serious escalation accompanies and complements the U.S. envoy's visit to the region. It is also an attempt to further implement and impose the Camp David agreements and to implement the scheme of Zionizing Lebanon and establishing sectarian statelets that would be satellites of the United States and Israel.

The Permanent Secretariat's appeal stressed that the battle that Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement are waging is the Arab nation's battle. That is why all nationalist and democraic forces and parties and professional, vocational and popular organizations and all the Arab masses must support Syria in its courageous confrontation of this fierce conspiracy.

The Permanent Secretariat called on the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to convene an urgent meeting for the adoption of practical measures to place all the front's military, economic and human potentials in the service of the confrontation alongside Syria, the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian revolution.

The appeal also said: While waging this battle, our Arab nation is confident that all the forces of liberation, progress and socialism in the world, particularly the Soviet Union, our friend and ally, will support the Arab nation against the Israeli-U.S. aggression.

USSR SOLIDARITY DELEGATION LEADER MEETS ABU MAYZAR

JN131450 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, head of the PLO Pan-Arab Relations Department and head of the Palestinian Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Countries, today met with the visiting delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Committee under Comrade Khamdan Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Oblast Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Solidarity Committee.

They discussed the various means of solidarity in all spheres, particularly during this stage when the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the Lebanese National Movement are facing a U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught to eliminate the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation forces in order to promote the conspiratorial schemes of Camp David. The two sides also reviewed recent international developments and the destructive U.S.-Israeli role directed against international detente and world peace.

The guest delegation reaffirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Palestinian people, Syria and all Arab liberation movements in foiling the Israeli-U.S. imperialist designs in the area.

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES, UNIONS SUPPORT SYRIA

JN132200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Damascus--The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] has called on the Arab workers movement to shoulder its responsibility, to further escalate the struggle and to support the Palestinian revolution and Syria against the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies in the region. In a statement issued today in Damascus, the ICATU appealed to the free men of the world and to all progressive and labor organizations to back the Arab right and to support the Arab nation in its steadfast confrontation of plotting and aggression.

The Arab communist and workers parties have also denounced the Israeli-U.S. threats and all sorts of pressures brought to bear on Syria, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement by the U.S. imperialist-Zionist coalition in order to strengthen the positions of their isolationist agents.

These parties issued a statement in Damascus today and voiced their solidarity with Syria, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement in the face of this aggressive escalation which seeks to impose U.S. supremacy on the region, plunder its oil resources and establish military bases in this region.

The statement added that U.S. imperialism is trying to force its will by means of fire and steel and that this threat is directed not only against Syria but also against the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement in order to transform Lebanon into a base to be governed by Israel's agents among the fascist forces.

The statement stressed that the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon are legitimate forces and that the protective measures which these forces apply, including the deployment of defensive missiles, come within the framework of self-defense and the protection of Lebanon's national independence and unity.

In conclusion the Arab communist and workers parties appealed to the various Arab states and powers to bolster the steadfastness of Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in the face of the imperialist-Zionist aggression in order to foil all the Israeli pressures and threats.

JORDANIAN OFFICIAL PRAISES SYRIA, CONDEMNS JORDAN

JN112103 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Comrade Hasan 'Ajaj, official in charge of the Political Work Committee in Jordan, praised the stand of revolutionary Syria and its political leadership under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad in the face of all the pressures which were and are being brought to bear against Syria and the Palestinian revolution by a number of Arab reactionary regimes which are supported by the power of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

In a statement he made, Comrade 'Ajaj explained that Syria has been able to absorb all sorts of pressure and has grasped the initiative of comprehensive confrontation of this pressure, particularly after Washington and Tel Aviv returned to threats through a direct aggressive action against Syria and the palestinian revolution under the excuse of the fabricated and so-called crisis of the Syrian missiles in Al-Biqa'.

Comrade 'Ajaj exposed the Jordanian regime's stand, which corresponds to the policy of Tel Aviv and Washington, a stand in the trench that is hostile to the Arab nation and its pan-Arab issues. He called on the Jordanian nationalist forces to confront this deviation, shamelessly practiced by the Jordanian regime, and to put an end to the regime's complete laxity, with which it is marching toward the U.S.-Zionist trench, in order to bring Jordan back to the Arab fold to meet its national and pan-Arab responsibilities.

He expressed his confidence that the Syrian command under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad is capable of confronting all the challenges imposed by the nature of the conflict with the Zionist enemy, U.S. imperialism and its local reactionary agents.

IDF REPORTS LOSS OF PILOTLESS PLANE OVER LEBANON

TA140940 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0930 GMT 14 May 81

[Government Press Office release]

[Text] Jerusalem, 14 May--The IDF spokesman announces from Jerusalem:

An Israeli pilotless plane on a routine patrol mission over Lebanon was hit this morning by a Syrian missile in the Al-Biqa' valley.

Begin Reaction

TA141305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that the downing of the Israeli drone today by Syria.. missiles is a very grave act, even if no one was hurt. He revealed that the plane was downed with a SAM-6, which proves that these missiles are a serious danger to our national security. The prime minister again denied reports that there is any discussion of a plan which includes limitations on Israeli Air Force flights over Lebanon. He said that there is full agreement between Israel and the United States on the need to restore the status quo ante. Mr Begin also told correspondent David Essing that U.S. Envoy Philip Habib will return today to Jerusalem, and he will meet with him tonight.

BEGIN BRIEFS KNESSET GROUP 13 MAY ON HABIB TALKS

TA131611 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The prime minister expressed the hope that U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib's efforts will bear fruit and lead to a political agreement that will bring about the removal of the missiles. The prime minister said this in a meeting with Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members yesterday.

Today Mr Begin met with the subcommittee of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee for Lebanon Affairs and briefed it on his talks with Philip Habib. No details were learned about the contents of the meeting.

Our correspondent in the Knesset adds that a delegation of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee will leave for Washington next week for talks with the U.S. Congress foreign relations committee. The delegation which will include Committee Chairman Moshe Arens and Knesset members Dani Rosolio and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir will raise, among other things, the issue of the planned arms deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

PERES COMMENTS ON LEBANON AFTER MEETING HABIB

TA132051 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, met this morning before leaving Israel with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. The meeting lasted about 45 minutes and it was also attended by the U.S. ambassador in Israel, Samuel Lewis. Correspondent Menashe Raz reports:

[Begin videotape] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres was this morning accompanied at the meeting with Philip Habib by MK Abba Eban and by the former Israeli ambassador in the United States, Simha Dinitz. The American envoy explained that he understood in the course of his meetings in Damascus that the Syrian president has no interest in a military confrontation with Israel.

The United States, Habib said, will expend every effort in order to return the situation in Lebanon to what it was before the escalation in the Zahlah area and in the Al-Biqa' valley. He stressed that he would continue his shuttle diplomacy in our region as long as he feels he is likely to contribute to preventing a collision between the armies of Israel and Syria. During the talks the Soviet involvement in Syria was discussed. The opinion was proffered that if the crisis in Lebanon deteriorates, the United States will be forced to hold contacts on the subject with the Soviet Union, a possibility that should be prevented so as not return the Soviets to the picture concerning contacts and negotiations in the region.

[Peres] It is my assessment that there is, nevertheless, a chance for diplomatic contacts. Nothing has been finalized and nothing is in the pocket; however, one has to allow for the necessary time, and give the required assistance so that the United States may exhaust its diplomatic proficiency in this conflict.

[Question] Is the formula of removing the Syrian missiles from Lebanese territory, the restriction of air force flights in Lebanon and the removal of the Christian forces from Zahlah an acceptable one, as far as you are concerned?

[Answer] I am not sure this is the formula. I simply would not like...

[Raz--interrupts] ...this is a U.S. formula.

[Answer] This is a formula that was published. I am sure it is accurate; however, it is clear to me that removing the missiles and leaving Zahlah under Lebanese supervision should be the primary goals of the diplomatic effort.

[Question] When you say this is not the formula, have you heard a different formula from Mr Habib?

[Answer] I heard but I cannot repeat it.

[Question] Mr Peres, can Israel settle for less than the removal of the missiles?

[Answer] In my opinion, no, but Israel--I am sure--can and should allow and give the necessary time and assistance for the U.S. diplomatic effort. [end videotape]

PERES INTERVIEWED 13 MAY ON LEBANESE SITUATION

TA131633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1412 GMT 13 May 81

[Interview of Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres on "Debate" program by journalists Yitzhaq Taub and Yitzhaq Golan--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Peres, you met this morning with Envoy Philip Habib. Did you emerge pessimistic or optimistic?

[Answer] I came out informed and, in my view, there is still no reason to be either optimistic or pessimistic, unless you are according importance to the fact that the doors have not yet been shut. The door is open and it is my impression that there is no sign yet that could indicate one direction or another.

[Question] But in Washington a plan was published in the name of Secretary of State Alexander Haig for the solution of the missile crisis. If you have not read it I will remind you that it deals with the removal of the Syrian missiles, the various SAM's. The militias in Zahlah will be replaced by the Lebanese Army and our air operations over Lebanon will be limited. If this is indeed the plan, is it acceptable to you?

[Answer] Article three, the limitation of our air force activity in Lebanese skies, is not acceptable to me but permit me also to add that I am not sure that this is indeed an issue in the negotiations.

[Question] The public--or in my case anyway--has the feeling that the Labor Party is somehow treading as if on eggs. What clearly happened is that we have been dragged into a situation which sensible people perhaps wouldn't have been dragged into. And when this happened, the issue became almost sacred and the Labor Party started to toe the line in accordance with Begin. Is that impression correct?

[Answer] We did not toe the line in accordance with Begin, but with every step we took, we took into account that there is also a Syrian side. And in no instance did we want to identify with the Syrian side or give Syria excuses against Israel. But there were here three different subjects; one subject was the witnessing of genocide and the starting of a war. We opposed both the genocide--the Syrians are in truth cruel, but this is still no genocide--and hence we also opposed the start of a war due to a reason that has been imporperly defined with emotional generalizations. This is something very important--what the aims of war for Israel are. Neither were we pushed by the, in my view, embarrassing declarations of Mr Begin that we shall give backing to the Christians. At the most we could have said that we shall back the Lebanese. In the Middle East there are Muslims as well. Moreover, the Christians even among themselves are not very well united. And to say that we are also ready to defend another nation as well means, actually, to leave to the Christians the decision to utilize the IDF. They would be able to decide when to fight.

[Question] On what subject did you toe the line?

[Answer] Only on the subject of the missiles. On the missile subject, as far as the future is concerned, we think that Israel has to be firm in its opinion but cautious in its language, without all the fantastic proclamations that have been sounded at the Herut conference. What are they needed for? But also regarding the missiles there is no national consensus, as Mr Begin would have it. How can there be a national consensus, if he did not consult us regarding the downing of the helicopters? How can there be a national consensus if he stands up in the Knesset and tells us that Israel could have been, in point of fact, already at war, that he had already decided to bomb the missiles and that only the clouds prevented the bombing. On this subject, too, he did not consult us.

[Question] Do I understand correctly from what you are saying that when you were the defense minister and the civil war in Lebanon was at its height, our aid to the Christians increased, the good fence was opened and the famous line, the red line, had been determined? But in actual fact we reconciled ourselves at that time with the Syrian presence in Lebanon. Do you believe that today, in the present circumstances, we shall have no choice but to reconcile ourselves also with the presence of the missiles?

[Answer] No, I think the missiles can be withdrawn. I think this should be handled like one deals with a watch that has many wheels--with maximum sophistication. Look, over the course of 5 years, for example, we had given prominence to the good fence. We did not give prominence all the time to the possibility that the air force would undertake bombings. Now tell me: Why should a prime minister, and a defense minister at that, stand up during a political party conference, on the eve of elections, and say that he will order the air force to bomb the missiles? Perhaps the artillery could do it. Is that a subject to be voted upon at a Herut conference? Why put all Arab countries in a state of alert? Why describe Israel as a country that, of all things, has an interest in war? So, out loud, one has to speak of the diplomatic option. At the same time, one has to inform the Syrians: Gentlemen, we are also ready to use other means. This is self-evident. A political and military struggle must be waged with maximum sophistication, with sensible considerations, without moods and spontaneous proclamations. This is too serious a matter.

[Question] Mr Peres, we are quite experienced with the movement of missiles and their introduction near our borders. Memories of the SAM missiles that the Egyptians introduced along the Suez Canal following our in-depth bombardments are still fresh in our minds. It is possible today to reverse the Lebanese missile affair without risking a war?

[Answer] Look, I cannot be a contractor [as heard] for every possible occasion. I can say clearly that one requires the patience and the time necessary for exhausting the diplomatic procedures. And in my view these procedures have a chance, and I am saying this on the basis of precedence. Similar things happened before. Once the Syrians moved a company south of the red line. We made them understand that this would no do, and without war or proclamations in political party conferences, they returned the company to its former location.

[Question] You said before that you had not been consulted regarding the helicopters. I don't wish to make life easier for you. Had you been consulted, would you advised that they be downed?

[Answer] Look, I do not want to appear to be wise retroactively but, for example, at least theoretically, somebody could have suggested that the Christian fighters be given antiaircraft missiles so that they would down the helicopters. I would have been very wary of involving our air force in the conflict between the Lebanese and the Syrians. You have to ask: What next? What if the Christians are again in a bad situation? Are we going to war? I also think it is important to make it clear to our Christian friends what exactly the limits of our involvement are, and we were telling them during all the years we were in contact with them: Gentlemen, arms--yes; money--yes; training--yes; political aid--yes; but we should not fight in your place. And it is for you to decide when you are going to war, whether you are ready or not ready for war. We shall not decide for you or fight in your place. And at that time, of course, the Christians lived with a sense of responsibility. If you issue an emotional proclamation in the course of general enthusiasm, the next day the Christians will be disappointed. It is, after all, quite possible that we will not realize what has been proclaimed with so much enthusiasm.

[Question] Mr Peres, the prime minister is from time to time repeating his statement that we cannot ignore the brutal slaughter of the Christians in Lebanon. You are limiting, as you explained just now, our aid to exclude a military involvement of the IDF. There can, however, occur a hypothetical situation where, despite our aid, the Christians will indeed face liquidation. What do you then propose to do?

[Answer] Should there be gas chambers, or something similar in Lebanon, I am for intervention, without any doubt whatever. But today a war is being waged where you have on one side the Christians, on the other side their conquerors, the Syrians. We must help but we cannot intervene in every war being waged in the Middle East.

TZIPORI INTERVIEWED 13 MAY ON LEBANESE CRISIS

TA131610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] While Jerusalem is awaiting the Syrian answers to Israel's proposals, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori says in an interview with IDF Radio that diplomatic activity regarding the present crisis will continue as long as there is a chance it will prove fruitful. Referring to the firing of missiles at Israeli Air Force planes yesterday, the deputy defense minister said if the firing of the missiles symbolizes a new process, we will have to handle this. Correspondent Sha'ul Stav spoke with the deputy defense minister:

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] At the moment we find ourselves in the stage of negotiations. There are various hints by all parties but I do not intend to address myself to them. What is clear to the U.S. President's representative and we also made it categorically clear. [sentence as heard]

Regarding this clarification, I would say that we have a national consensus that is also reflected in the opposition's proposal in the Knesset yesterday which read as followed: The State of Israel cannot put up with missiles in Lebanon. At the moment, what we are left with as Jews who have never been warmongers or war seekers is to hope that the political negotiations conducted by the U.S. President's representative will bear fruit. Before he returns from his mission and gives an answer--whether negative or, hopefully, positive--anything that may be said in the street falls into the sphere of speculations that I would not like to comment on.

[Question] How long is Israel prepared to continue these political contacts?

[Answer] I assume that the State of Israel will keep up the political activity as long as there is a reasonable chance that it will bear fruit. If this means just marking time and perpetuating the present situation, we will have to reconsider the issue.

[Question] Reports leaked from Washington about a possible agreement between Israel and Syria. Some of the major points are: the removal of the Syrian missiles from Lebanon, the evacuation of Syrian forces from the Sannin Mountain, and, on the other hand, restricting Israel's air activity over Lebanon. Can you comment on these points?

[Answer] Surely. I think that the two first points--the removal of the missiles and of the forces from Sannin Mountain--are very acceptable to us. Our activity in Lebanese skies will have to continue.

[Question] Mr Tzipori, on another matter: How could you explain the firing of missiles toward the air force planes yesterday?

[Answer] This indicates two things. It again points to the danger inherent in the existence of missiles in Lebanon. I think that the Syrians are trying to create facts in the area, facts that will be unacceptable to us. Attempts to intercept our airplanes in Lebanon in various manners were made in the past as well and then, too, the Syrians paid quite a price for these attempts. I hope that the firing of the missiles yesterday stemmed from the nervousness prevailing in the area. However, if this is a new process, we will have to handle it. [end recording]

JERUSALEM SOURCES ASSESS LEBANON SITUATION 13 MAY

TA131641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Philip Habib will apparently return to Israel tomorrow or the day after tomorrow with the Syrian president's reaction to the Israeli and U.S. proposals. Sources in Jerusalem assess that there is a chance, although not a big one, that the contacts will finally lead to a political solution. The sources add that Israel made it clear to the United States that it is indeed prepared to exhaust all chances for a political agreement but the time at its disposal is growing shorter. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

The ideas raised by Philip Habib regarding the solution to the Lebanese crisis may be acceptable to Israel in principle. The question asked in Jerusalem today is what the Syrian president will tell the U.S. envoy and if, after their talk, there will be room for continued negotiations. Habib is apparently proposing a return to the previous situation one way or another, or to a situation whose practical meaning will be the same. Israeli sources say today that the situation prevailing in Lebanon for 5 years was rather good, both for Syria and for Israel, and there is no reason to agree to an unfavorable change following the Syrians' aggressive steps.

This morning the prime minister's office denied a report from Washington that there is no U.S. plan and agreement restricting Israel's flights over Lebanon. Political sources explain that Israel demands that it continue activity it conducted before the outburst of the crisis. This activity had not then included the downing of Syrian helicopters.

Habib, who is currently in Lebanon, will also meet there with the leaders of the Christian sects who also play an important role in finding a possible solution. This mainly concerns the points that directly refer to them such as the points on Zahlah and the Lebanese mountain.

It seems today that the manner in which Habib suggests a return to the previous situation is important and should maintain the prestige of the parties. Israel made it clear to the United States that it is continuing the attempt to exhaust the political process. However, it was also made clear to the Americans that the time is growing short.

CORRESPONDENT WEIGHS HABIB MISSION'S CHANCES

TA131948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 81

["Political assessment" of Philip Habib's mission by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram in Tel Aviv studio]

[Text] Even though the chances are slim, according to assessments of political circles in Jerusalem, for a solution of the crisis by diplomatic means, this evening I would risk my reputation and say that the diplomatic option today is more likely than it was several days ago, even though it is still far from a nonmilitary solution. It is a fact, say sources watching Habib's moves, that an Israeli military operation had been expected, and this failed to materialize. We are in the midst of a political development by which the points of controversy among the three factors in the crisis should be pinpointed and the way found for a possible solution of that crisis.

The prime minister's office denied this evening a report from Washington alleging that the United States is suggesting that Israel limit its flights in Lebanese skies in return for the withdrawl of the missiles. There is no such American plan, the prime minister's office says.

We have learned that in the course of the talks conducted by Philip Habib in Jerusalem, the U.S. envoy raised such a possibility, but it was rejected out of hand. In a talk Mr Habib had this morning with Messrs Peres, Eban and Dinitz, President Reagan's envoy said such an idea had been dismissed. Habib's first stop in the second round of his talks is Beirut. He is investigating there whether it is acceptable to the Lebanese Government that its army replace the Phalangists in Zahlah in return for a Syrian withdrawal from Mt Sannin. Tomorrow, Mr Habib will go to Damascus with the Lebanese reply. He will most probably return to Jerusalem on Friday.

Political observers assess that Mr Begin will be hard put today to decide on a military operation, since his attempt to achieve in the Knesset a decision likely to be interpreted as a national consensus was not overly successful. Will Israel eventually take the military option? Today that question cannot receive an unequivocal answer.

BEGIN HAS SHARP EXCHANGE WITH VAN DER KLAAUW

TA131126 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 81 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent]

[Text] There were sharp exchanges yesterday in the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the current president of the EC Council of Ministers, Christoph van der Klaauw. At the end of the meeting, the Netherlands foreign minister left the prime minister's office with an angry expression on his face and refused to answer journalists' questions.

The prime minister asked the Netherlands foreign minister how dared the European Community give advice to Israel at a time when, not far away from here, a civilian Christian population is being massacred while none of the European countries denounces it or takes an initiative to put an end to the massacre.

Mr Begin noted that had it not been for Israel's intervention, the Christian population in Zahlah would have been destroyed. Therefore, Mr Begin added, as far as Israel's national security was concerned "you leave us alone."

It has been reported that almost throughout the talk, the Netherlands foreign minister adopted a position of self-defense. He explained that the European Community had good intentions and that Europe was aware of Israel's security needs. At this point, Begin referred Van der Klaauw to the map hanging on the wall in his office and asked: How could Israel survive if 'Arafat's men ruled in the West Bank?

When the Netherlands foreign minister talked about his meetings with Arabs and with 'Arafat, Mr Begin told him: "And you shook a hand soiled with the blood of Israeli children." The Netherlands foreign minister was reportedly embarrassed by this remark. At the end of the meeting, Begin gave Van der Klaauw a copy of the Camp David Accords and asked him "to learn what is written there."

In the meeting, Van der Klaauw noted that the European Community was not interfering in Israel's security affairs and that it wanted to solve the Palestinian problem since there could be no comprehensive peace without such a solution. It should be noted that on Sunday 10 May the prime minister had decided not to confer with the Netherlands foreign minister in the wake of the latter's meeting with 'Arafat. However, he later changed his mind and decided to meet Van der Klaauw only in his capacity as the Netherlands foreign minister.

'TERRORISTS,' HADDAD'S FORCES EXCHANCE FIRE

TA140721 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] There were sporadic exchanges of artillery fire between the terrorists and Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon last night. After midnight, the terrorists attacked a position of the Christian militia near Bayt Yahun. Haddad's forces directed their fire at, among other places, the terrorists' positions in the Al-Jarmaq area. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports from Qiryat Shemona:

[Begin recording] Following a week of tranquility in southern Lebanon, there were again fierce exchanges of artillery fire last night between the terrorists and Haddad's forces in the eastern sector in southern Lebanon. The terrorists opened fire from their positions on Beaufort Castle on the Arnun plateau at the villages of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah, whereas the Christian militia mainly returned fire at the terrorist positions in Al-Jarmaq. After midnight, the terrorists opened light-weapons fire on a Christian militia position in the Bayt Yahun area. The soldiers managed to chase the terrorists away.

Observations conducted by the Christian militia in southern Lebanon yesterday revealed that the terrorists have in the last few days regained control of several positions they abandoned about 2 weeks ago in the wake of the Israeli Air Force's bombardments. The terrorists are taking advantage of the recent lull in the battles in southern Lebanon to repair the heavy damages they incurred through the IDF's shelling.

Travelers from various parts in southern Lebanon who arrived yesterday at the villages in the Christian enclave north of Metulla reported great panic among the terrorist units along the Lebanese coast.

UNIFIL sources have reported that in the last 24 hours the terrorists tried to infiltrate into villages in southern Lebanon and into Israeli territory through areas controlled by UNIFIL in order to carry out sabotage operations. In the villages of the enclave north of Metulla, the inhabitants are busy entrenching their houses with sandbags in case of an escalation in the terrorists' fire in the next few days. [end recording]

CEAO EXPERTS MEET IN ABIDJAN ON DEFENSE ISSUES

AB131343 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The meeting of experts of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, opened in Abidjan yesterday. The meeting is precisely about the Agreement on Nonaggression and Assistance in the Field of Defense, ANAAD, between CEAO member states. The delegates hope to harmonize their points of view with the aim of reviewing the implementation of the protocol signed by the heads of state and government.

EYADEMA ADDRESSES OPENING OF ADB-ADF ASSEMBLY

AB111653 Paris AFP in French 1430 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Lome, 11 May (AFP)--On Monday the Togolese president, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, called on raw material consuming countries to remember that the existence and prosperity of their economies depend on the survival of African countries which are their partners. In an opening speech at the annual General Assembly of the African Development Bank (ADB) and African Development Fund (ADF) in Lome, in the presence of the secretary general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, Mr Eyadema added that for African states engaged in the struggle against underdevelopment, the essential element in all negotiations to promote a new international order within the UNCTAD or North-South dialogue, centers around the need to pay fair prices for raw materials.

Africa remains a great and beautiful continent with immense resources, and good prospects which, judiciously exploited, should make Africa the continent of the future, he continued. Industrialized countries should know that they cannot continue indefinately to ask developing countries to make sacrifices to the extent of their anihilation.

President Eyadema believes that banking will promote prosperity for all and avoid general insecurity only if everyone agrees to discuss the issue of increasing inequalities among nations. He observed that the needs of African countries for financial resources are greater than can be satisfied by the African Development Bank [ADB] and the Arab Fund for Development [FAD]. Then he expressed satisfaction over the decision of the ADB to open its capital to non-African countries, which will thus make it possible to mobilize considerable resources for the implementation of development programs in Africa.

Earlier, President Eyadema deplored the destabilization maneuvers going on in Africa and pointed out that only an atmosphere of peace and stability can generate peace of mind, inspire confidence and establish the basis for harmonious development and for the true furtherance of our populations.

The head of state recalled the responsible role which governors must play at this time when the continent is affected both by the world economic crisis and drought. The general assemblies of the ADB and FAD are attended by the governors of the 50 independent African countries and the representatives of 24 non-African countries and international financial institutions. The deliberations will end on Friday.

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL AID--According to a spokesman of the European Development Fund, the fund will grant $24 million worth of nonrefundable financial aid to six African countries, that is Cameroon, Upper Volta, Guinea, Uganda, Kenya and Senegal, for financing various projects in those countries. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 28 Apr 81 p 27 AB]

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON ELECTION

LD112018 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid has sent his warm congratulations to the new French president, Mr Francois Mitterrand. The head of state expressed his hopes for the successful development and strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of our two peoples. He said he is convinced that the strengthening of confidence and understanding between Algeria and France will contribute to creating a climate of peace and security for all the peoples of the region and will assist in the establishment of an international cooperation for a world of peace and greater solidarity.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS ON LEBANON, U.S., TERRORISM

LD131502 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has reaffirmed that the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon is the result of the continuous Zionist aggression. In an interview with Spanish television, which was screened last night, he said: I clearly see an Israeli act of aggression on an independent state--Lebanon. He added that the conditions which the Israelis are demanding from the army which they want to attack--that it should not defend itself--are unprecedented. The leader of the revolution referred to the installation of the missiles to confront the enemy, and the reaction this has created. He pointed out that the task of these missiles is to provide air cover for the forces which are confronting the aggression. He said that Israel wants to attack these forces and at the same time wants these forces to remain without air cover. The brother leader reaffirmed that it is unbelievable that the Israelis will do anything without orders and approval from the United States.

In reply to a question whether he believed the Palestinians would ever regain their land following the announcement of the Egyptian regime that it will never fight Israel, the leader of the revolution reaffirmed that the Palestinian people have the right to fight in order to liberate their land whether Egypt surrendered to the enemy or not. In the long run, the Palestinian people will be able to liberate their land.

During the interview the leader of the revolution spoke about the humane attitude which the Libyan Arab people adopted toward their brothers the people of Chad, and their help to the latter in achieving their freedom. He reaffirmed anew that we sent our forces to Chad in accordance with a joint defense agreement and at the request of the national government in Chad. Our armed forces were able to put an end to the war that went on for 20 years. The leader added: Now that the war is over, peace and security have returned to Chad. The leader reaffirmed that this action for peace by the Libyan Army deserves the Nobel Peace Prize.

With regard to the U.S. administration's decision to close down the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Washington and the expulsion of its staff, the brother leader said: This has disappointed us in that the new U.S. administration has proven that it is more stupid than the Carter administration. By this measure, it appears that the U.S. Government does not know others [as heard] and has no idea what international politics is all about. The brother leader pointed out: We see no serious reason why the U.S. administration should make such a decision. He added: No doubt we are honored not to have relations with a country which has been cursed by all peoples of the world. He said: The U.S. Government, in making this decision, has violated the principles and the Charter of the United Nations, as the aims of this charter are geared toward bolstering friendly relations between the peoples of the world in order to consolidate peace.

He pointed out that the explusion of the members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Washington will have a negative reflection on the world, no doubt, [as heard] and in the long run the United States has condemned itself by taking such an action. It appears that the United States does not want to see any free or neutral state in the world but wants states to be either slaves or enemies of the United States. We refuse to be slaves for anyone.

The brother leader expressed his belief that this U.S. policy will seriously harm U.S. interests in the region in the future, as the future in the Arab homeland belongs to the force that supports Libya, and that this future will be in the hand of this force. He said: I believe that the United States has never learned the lessons of Iran, Ethiopia, Vietnam, and Kampuchea.

The leader reaffirmed Libya's rejection of terrorism and said: We are against terrorism. This is quite clear. He pointed out that there is a deliberate confusion between the struggle waged by peoples for national liberation and terrorism or terrorist actions. The leader pointed out that the aim behind this deliberate confusion is to obstruct the struggle of the peoples for liberation. He said: We wholeheartedly support struggle when the aims of the latter are just and when there are justifications for such a struggle. He added: We have our own concept of what is terrorism. I have said on many occasions that the pinnacle of terrorism lies in manufacturing nuclear weapons, the establishment of military bases on others' territories and deliberately making peoples go hungry. The zenith of this terrorism lies in the economic, military and political pressures which are the making of the colonialist states. The leader stressed the need for distinguishing between this and individual terrorist actions such as the taking of innocent hostages, kidnapping and threatening with the use of arms--such actions are carried out by individuals and well-known terrorist organizations. He said that there is a psychological and social atmosphere in the world which motivates such kind of terrorism. For my part, I consider it to be more legitimate that we should discuss the possibility of removing the psychological and social tensions from which the world is suffering.

WESTERN ENVOYS TOLD OF MOROCCAN 'CAMPAIGN'

LD121550 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Within the contacts and meetings of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau these days for the purpose of uncovering and exposing the tendentious campaigns waged by the agent Moroccan regime, a meeting took place last night at the headquarters of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau which was attended by ambassadors from Western countries.

The posture of the Jamahiriyah vis-a-vis the political campaign waged by the agent regime in Morocco in a large number of the world's countries, trying to augment its hostile position against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their prominent stands, was explained at this meeting.

The ambassadors were given explanations of the proposal by the brother leader on the emergence of unity between Mauritania and the Saharan republic, the establishment of an alliance among the Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Mauritania and the Saharan republic to face the threats and plans to which the region of North Africa is being exposed and the involvement of the Moroccan king in these plans to disturb the region's security. The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau told the ambassadors that the agent Moroccan regime, while it claims to support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, denies this right to the Saharan people, whose right has been recognized and confirmed by international organizations such as the United Nations, the OAU and others.

It was stressed to the ambassadors that the dispute between the Jamahiriyah and the Moroccan regime was a dispute over principles, that there was no dispute between the two fraternal peoples and that the king of Morocco was playing a role supplementary to that of the ruler of Egypt. The Jamahiriyah has asked the ambassadors to explain the posture of the Jamahiriyah to friends and brethren in their countries, acquainting them with this move of the agent Moroccan regime and that the Jamahiriyah will work with those who are genuine to expose and isolate this regime.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MITTERRAND

LD120103 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The brother leader has sent a cable of congratulations to the French president-elect, Francois Mitterrand, congratulating him for the trust placed in him by the majority of the French people and for his triumph in the French presidential elections. In his cable, the leader said: Your election rightly indicates that the French people were not pleased with the policy of Giscard d'Estaing, which was characterized by hostility toward the African peoples who are aspiring for freedom. Moreover, it was also characterized by a return to the old concept of colonialism and military intervention for the purpose of dominating people, particularly in Africa.

The brother leader added that the socialists are the progressive forces and that we are in accord with them in the aim of building socialism to achieve social justice.

In his cable the brother leader called on the new French president to sign a deeper understanding of the Palestinian issue to support the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination; to take important steps to consolidate relations with Libya, which had been the bridge of the Arab-French friendship; and to consolidate relations with the Arab homeland, which has numerous common interests with the French people--relations which were harmed by Giscard d'Estaing's colonialist, irresponsible policy, which is under American domination.

MITTERRAND VICTORY IN FRENCH ELECTION WELCOMED

LD102016 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Tripoli, 10 May (JANA)--The JANA political editor has welcomed the news of the victory of Francois Mitterrand in the French presidential election. The editor said: The fall of D'Estaing [as received] means the fall of the policy of colonialist domination in Africa and the Arab homeland which D'Estaing pursued and which led to the tarnishing of the reputation of France. The editor added: The victory of socialist Mitterrand establishes an opportunity of understanding among socialists, through a fruitful dialogue, because capitalist D'Estaing always followed an infamous policy.

EXILE ATTRIBUTES STUDENT DEATH TO 'KILLER SQUAD'

NC140900 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Rabat, May 14 (AFP)--An 18-year-old Libyan student murdered in England last April was assassinated by one of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's killer squads, exiled opposition leader Yousouf Lamgarief said here Wednesday. Mr Lamgarief, a former ambassador to India, said that Sanoussi Latiwish was in contact with Libyan opposition supporters in Britain at the time of his death. (Mr Latiwish was found murdered in a field outside Cambridge last April. British police have said they did not believe he had been killed for political reasons.)

The student's father, an army chief of staff under the deposed monarchy who remained in favour after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's 1969 coup, died in an Athens hotel in January this year. General Latiwish, who was detained in Libya briefly at the end of last year following reports of an army mutiny in Tobruk, was allowed to leave the country for medical reasons.

Greek authorities said that the general died of a heart attack, and his body was flown home for burial. His son said [as received] flew to Libya for his father's burial and charged publicly that his father had been assassinated, Mr Lamgarief said.

MOROCCO

BENSOUDA DENIES MOROCCO TO RESUME EGYPT RELATIONS

LD130917 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 11 May 81 pp 1, 22

[Excerpts] Ahmad Bensouda, head of the Royal Moroccan Court, has categorically denied that his country is thinking of resuming relations with the Egyptian regime.

In an exclusive statement to AL-JAZIRAH Bensouda said that his country will remain committed to the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions and can never go against Arab unanimity. Press reports quoting Egyptian sources said that Morocco was to resume its relations with Egypt, which were severed in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The Royal Moroccan Court head also denied that his country intends to buy arms or military equipment from Egypt. He said: It is known that the Moroccan Army's armament is Western, while the arms which Egypt is selling these days are of Soviet type. It is inconceivable that we would buy arms from Egypt.

GDR, MOROCCAN OFFICIALS HOLD COOPERATION MEETINGS

LD130935 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 6 May 81 p 3

[MAP report: "Possible Moroccan-East German Cooperation"]

[Text] Rabat, 6 May--Trade and Industry Minister Azeddine Guessous had a meeting on Monday [4 May] with Mr Erhard Schulz, GDR deputy minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, who is making an official visit to Morocco, on the occasion of the 29th Casablanca International Fair, at the head of a large economic delegation. The meeting was devoted to examining the various aspects of economic, commercial and especially industrial bilateral cooperation.

The possibility of carrying out some projects in association with the GDR in branches of the engineering industry was also examined. Discussions will be held later between East German and Moroccan officials to define these projects in detail.

During this meeting Mr Azeddine Guessous stressed the positive effects which more extensive bilateral industrial cooperation would have on the development of trade and the great potential which exists for this in the framework of the new 1981-1985 5-year plan.

For his part, Mr Erhard Schulz officially invited Mr Azeddine Guessous to visit the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig International Fair, scheduled for next fall.

In addition, Secretary of State for Cooperation Abdelhaq Tazi had a meeting in Rabat on Monday with a GDR delegation headed by Kurt Boettger, ambassador and East German Foreign Affairs Ministry North and Western Africa Department chief. The talks related to cooperation between the two countries, notably in the cultural and scientific spheres.

The secretary of state for cooperation took this opportunity to inform the East German delegation of Morocco's position on national [as published] questions. Mr Boettger conveyed to the secretary of state the East German foreign minister's best wishes and his desire for further development of relations between the two countries.

The East German delegation, which is at present staying in Rabat, will sign a cultural and scientific agreement with the Moroccan officials. Indeed, the delegation has had a meeting with Mr Abderrahman Bouchaara, director for cultural relations at the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

AU081108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Rabat, 8 May (AGERPRES)--Ion Constantinescu, deputy minister of the machine building industry, president of the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called on Azzedine Guessous, Moroccan minister of trade, industry and merchant fleet, on Abdelhak Tazi, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, in charge with cooperation, and conducted talks with other Moroccan officials. The talks mainly referred to the concrete ways of developing the trade exchanges and the bilateral economic cooperation ventures.

The protocol of collaboration between Romania's Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Casablanca was signed in Casablanca.

ROYAL NAVY SEIZES TWO SPANISH FISHING BOATS

LD131226 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Casablanca--Two Spanish fishing boats were seized by the Moroccan Royal Navy for fishing in a prohibited area and for not possessing the necessary permit and for violating orders by trying to escape. The boats--Rita Del Mar and Jalona--were escorted to Casablanca harbor.

KING HASSAN CONGRATULATES NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

LD121056 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 May 81

[Contragulatory message from King Hassan II to French President-elect Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of his election; date of issuance not given]

[Text] Mr President:

We have the pleasure of extending to you our cordial congratulations on the occasion of France's electing you to its highest office. Relations between us have continually been exemplary in character. We are most anxious to develop these relations and are committed to the well-being and interests of our two countries. Morocco, for its part, will spare no effort in protecting Franco-Moroccan relations against any harm and in keeping them safe from any evil. Our country, which is surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the same as France, takes it upon itself to do its utmost [words indistinct]. We hope that your excellency will find in these words expression of our profound respect and our wishes to you personally.

[Signed] Hassan II, king of Morocco

SUDAN

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON SUDANESE FOREIGN POLICY

JN121501 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpts] Doha, 12 May (QNA)--Muhammad Mirghani [Mubarak], Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs, has praised the establishment of the Cooperation Council of the \rab States of the Gulf. He said that Sudan fully supports this council because it does not constitute an axis or grouping directed against anyone yet it is intended to mobilize all efforts to develop this region and bolster the unity of its peoples, an objective which would eventually develop the Arabs' strength.

Speaking in an interview published today in the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH, Mirghani added that the Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf is an example of proper joint Arab action. He expressed hope that the Arabs will be able to establish similar groupings in order to unite the nation's ranks and to stand firmly against all threats.

Asked about the reported presence of foreign military bases in Sudan, Mirghani once more denied the presence of any foreign base in his country. He added that for the sake of preserving Arab solidarity, we are (?seeking) to form a committee to study this subject.

Mirghani neither denied nor confirmed reports that President Numayri is about to embark on an Arab tour within the framework of an initiative to restore Arab solidarity.

As for the latest development in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations and its impact on the Eritrean cause, Mirghani stressed that this development in the two countries' relations was not achieved at the expense of the Eritrean cause. He added that Sudan does not have any solutions to propose to the Ethiopians or to the Eritreans. Sudan, however, can still play the role of a mediator in solving this problem and it is up to the two sides concerned to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

Regarding Sudanese-Egyptian relations, Mirghani said that we disagree with Egypt on many points of the Camp David accords, yet our relations remain uninfluenced because we are linked in an organic relationship governed by the two peoples and not by the governments.

The Sudanese minister reaffirmed his country's opposition to the Libyan presence in Chad and said that the Chadian National Union should be restored under the umbrella of the OAU, which is entrusted with solving this problem.

REPORTS ON LIBYA-GOUKOUNI FIGHTING IN CHAD CITED

Goukouni Orders to Libyans

JN131123 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 May (SUNA)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has issued orders to Libyan Army units throughout Chad to be part of his command with one headquarters in the Chadian capital of Ndjamena. This step comes following the renewal of clashes in east Chad between Libyan invasion forces and Goukouni Oueddei's soldiers.

This is the first measure of its kind since Goukouni Oueddei's government had asked Libya to help it in the civil war against the forces supporting former Defense Minister Hissein Habre. The dispute between Libya and Goukouni Oueddei began in April and resulted in clashes after Goukouni sensed that the entire Chadian people reject the presence of the Libyan forces in Chad. Furthermore, the forces supporting Goukouni Oueddei rebelled (?twice) when the forces of Libya's colonel tried to impose their control over them.

Libyan Fighting, Positions

JN131459 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, 13 May (SUNA)--The security situation in Chad is seriously worsening and fighting is spreading to all positions and fronts in the country. The Libyans are the main forces in the fighting now taking place among the various Chadian sides.

A Chadian teacher who took refuge in Sudan recently after escaping from the area of Abeche said that fierce fighting is now taking place in the city of Mao, the capital city of (Kathim) Province, between the forces of Goukouni Oueddei on the one side and those of Ahmat Acyl, backed by the invading Libyan forces, on the other.

As for the situation in the capital city of Ndjamena, clashes are taking place between the forces of Goukouni and the forces of Acyl. The same situation applies to some of the areas north of Ndjamena.

Libyan forces stationed in the area of Mongo in the central part of the country are trying to deal a blow to the forces of Mahamat Abba Said, in order to further support the positions of Ahmat Acyl. The Libyans have recently adopted Ahmat Acyl as a replacement for Goukouni.

The Chadian teacher stressed to SUNA that Libyan forces, backed by Cuban advisers, are now present in Adre, on the Sudanese-Chadian border.

Goukoni Troop 'Massacre'

JN131512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, 13 May (SUNA)--The Libyan forces that have invaded Chad and Ahmat Acyl's forces, which are supported by Libya, have recently perpetrated an inhuman massacre in which 47 of Goukouni Oueddei's troops were killed. The massacre occurred when the Libyan and Acyl's forces took charge of innocent troops of Goukouni Oueddei under the pretext of transporting them from the Adre region to another place. These forces then massacred them on the road to the city of Abeche, which is under the control of the Libyan forces. This incident was communicated to SUNA by a Chadian teacher who has recently taken refuge in the Sudanese city of Al-Junaynah on the two countries' joint border.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS MUBARAK FOREIGN MINISTER

JN121500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri [words indistinct] a decree appointing Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak as the foreign minister. Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak in 1979 was appointed minister of state at the Foreign Ministry. He also held the post of Sudanese ambassador in Cairo.

WESTERN SAHARA

KOREAN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED TO RED CRESCENT

LD131536 Algiers APS in English 1301 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 13 May (APS)--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) Government decided Wednesday to "hand over to the Saharan Red Crescent Korean prisoners captured in the Western Sahara coastal waters while they were looting Saharan riches," says Saharan Information Ministry communique released today. The communique adds "an agreement was reached for the delivery of the prisoners to the International Red Cross."

This goodwill gesture is a response to several requests made by friend countries named by the People's Republic of Korea. The 48 prisoners [passage indistinct] and were aboard a Moroccan-South Korean ship.

On this occasion the Polisario Front renews its warning against any intrusion of foreign ships in its coastal waters that are declared "war zone".

BRIEFS

TUNISIA-UAE AGREEMENT--Tunis 12 May (TAP)--Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have decided upon the executive programme for 1981 and 1982 of the agreement on cultural and technical co-operation they concluded in 1974. Signed on Monday in Tunis by Tunisia's Minister of National Education Mr Mohamed Frej Chedli and the Minister of Education and Youth of the UAE Mr Sa'id Abdallah Salman currently on a visit in Tunisia, the programme provides notably for intensive contacts between the two countries' educational institutions and for the exchange of news, documents and visits. Both sides also agreed to exchange experiences in the fields of higher education, culture, youth and sports and to increase the visits of both countries' officials. [Text] [Tunis TAP in English 1423 GMT 12 May 81 LD]

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI 'CAUTIONS' SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

LD121300 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 81 EA

[Text] His Excellency President Danilel arap Moi today cautioned the South African racist regime to realize that a people's desire to be free can never be suppressed by the use of arms. The sooner the regime dropped their apartheid system the better for the white children of that country, the president said. He was speaking at State House, Nakuru, when he received credentials from the new ambassadors of Cameroon, Hungary, Niger and the new high commissioner of Botswana. The new envoys are Messrs Simon Nkoo Etoungou, Elk Toth, (Joseph Diata) and (Movolorey Modisi).

Noting that the countries bordering Botswana lived under constant threat from South Africa, President Moi said such threats could only be stopped if African states worked in unity. He added that the problems facing Namibia required an urgent solution.

MOI SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANCOIS MITTERRAND

LD112032 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 May 81 EA

[Text] His excellency President Daniel arap Moi today sent a message of congratulations to the newly elected president of France, Mr Francois Mitterrand, on his election victory. In his message, which was on behalf of the government and the people of Kenya, President Moi conveyed his heartfelt congratulations on Mr Mitterrand's victory, which was a clear indication of the great confidence which the people of France have placed in his party under his able leadership and guidance.

President Moi noted that relations between France and Kenya are very warm and cordial. He added that it is the Kenya Government's earnest desire that the close friendship and fruitful cooperation which exist between the two countries will be maintained and strengthened further during Mr Mitterrand's leadership for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples. President Moi wished President Mitterrand good health, happiness and success in his new position.

TANZANIA

SECOND GROUP OF TROOPS ARRIVES FROM UGANDA

LD111758 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 81 EA

[Excerpts] A second group of Tanzanian troops withdrawing from Uganda was ferried across Lake Victoria to the Tanzanian port of Mwanza at the weekend. Reports from Dar es Salaam say more than 400 soldiers arrived in Mwanza yesterday.

There has been speculation that the 5-month-old government of President Milton Obote, which is being opposed by a number of armed groups, may be hard pressed to keep order after the Tanzanians leave.

SIERRA LEONE

ACTING PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SDAR

AB140814 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Acting President S.I. Koroma has reaffirmed Sierra Leone's recognition of the right for self-determination of the people of the SDAR. He stressed that the decision on its admission to membership of the Organization of African Unity was a matter for the OAU itself, even though the republic could now claim only a simple majority.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRIME MINISTER SAYS HE WILL PROMOTE OPENNESS

AB091154 Paris AFP in French 1017 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Bangui, 9 May (AFP)--Simon-Narcisse Bozanga, the CAR prime minister, told a local weekly, REALITIES CENTRAFRICAINES, on Saturday that he would strive to promote dialogue and openness with the leaders and intellectuals in order to reduce tension in the political and social climate. To end the CAR's crisis, Mr Bozanga intends to convince Central Africans to start working hard. We clamored for democracy; we wanted a head of state elected through the ballot box; these wishes have been fulfilled, he pointed out.

After calling on the cadres not to confuse politics with professional activity, the CAR prime minister recalled that government action should be directed toward farmers. We must find out their concerns and try to satisfy them, Mr Bozanga said.

The CAR prime minister proposes implementing microagricultural and small animal raising projects, building dams and repairing roads and bridges. For that purpose Mr Simon-Narcisse Bozanga stressed the need to accord priority to agriculture, transport, health and education.

The government that Mr Simon-Narcisse Bozanga has led since 4 April 1981 is composed of 22 members, including two women. It is a team of personalities close to the head of state, who supported him in his presidential campaign. If certain observers consider that this is an element which can prevent openness, the CAR prime minister considers that on the contrary this factor is likely to encourage dialogue. President David Dacko asked me to form a homogenous team of men determined first of all to help, Mr Bozanga pointed out. The prime minister finally said that a heterogenous group with divergent opinions on objectives to be achieved would not lead to anything.

The CAR Government leader, Mr Simon-Narcisse Bozanga, who has made a series of provincial trips, promi ed to devote his first months in office to facing the realities of the rural areas.

EEC AGREES TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

AB081242 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Bangui, May 8 (AFP)--A meeting of the Central African Republic's financial backers is to be held in Brussels in the next few days to discuss some of the government's major development projects, it was learned here.

The European Economic Community (EEC) was meanwhile agreed in principle to finance a series of projects to develop the country's infrastructures, its rural areas and its human resources.

The two moves arise from a one-week visit just made by Central African Planning and International Cooperation Minister Eugene Celestin Mbedo to EEC headquarters. Mr Mbedo said that the community was going to help build some 20 bridges in Central Africa from next year and that 300 million francs CFA (more than one million dollars) would go to repair roads in the coffee-producing area.

He also announced that the EEC had agreed to provide 300,000 million francs CFA (more than 100 million dollars) for a five-year integrated coffee-producing project.

A vast animal husbandry project in the Ouaka and Basse-Kotto regions in the east of the country, aimed at raising 300,000 head by next year and calling for an estimated 100,000 million francs CFA, was still to be discussed, he added.

The EEC granted Central Africa 49 million units of accounts (14,000 million francs CFA) in aid in July 1980. It was to implement this program that the minister met EEC Development Commissioner Claude Cheysson in Brussels.

CAPE VERDE

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GUINEA-BISSAU

AB131458 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Praia, 13 May (AFP)--Mr Virgilio Fernandes, director general of planning in the Cape Verde Islands, left Praia for Guinea-Bissau on a mission which constitutes one of the first contacts between the two countries since the 14 November 1980 coup d'etat in Bissau.

The mission of Mr Fernandes, who is leading a delegation comprising a representative from the office of the secretary of state for trade and tourism, is aimed at evaluating a regional project of trade concerning Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde financed by the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] and the UNCTAD.

This project, which began in February 1980, has as its goal the improvement of trade between the two lusophone countries which, before the Bissau coup d'etat, were ruled by the same party--the African Independence Party for Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde--and envisaged some form of union between them. During its stay in Bissau, the delegation will be received by Mr Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning.

GHANA

LIMANN ASKS FOREIGN AID FOR 5-YEAR PROGRAM

AB081504 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has emphasized the need for ambitious domestic and external policies to restructure Ghana's economy. Such policies should generate both domestic and foreign savings to finance the government's 5-year development program which is now before Parliament. President Limann was opening a symposium on "Funding Ghana's Development--The Aid Factor" in Accra this morning.

He said the program will require about 25 billion cedis in both local and foreign currency, and during the planned period, it is proposed to raise domestic savings from 7 percent of gross domestic product in 1981-82 to 12 percent in 1985-86. This calls for greater effort by the government to mobilize domestic savings as well as drastic changes in fiscal and monetary policies. President Limann said that it is estimated that 1.1 billion cedis in foreign resources will be required to finance the first year of the program, while 1.2 billion and 1.5 billion cedis will be required to finance the second and third years of the program. The remaining 2 years of the program will require 3.6 billion cedis to finance, and the government is expected to mobilize both official aid and private investments [words indistinct]. Dr Limann expressed the belief that with the support of what he referred to as our friends abroad, it will not be too difficult to raise foreign resources of this magnitude. In this regard, the president announced that the procedures for utilizing aid will be streamlined while project identification, preparation and implementation will also be improved upon.

LIBERIA

MINISTRY SEEKS BAN ON SHIPPING TO SOUTH AFRICA

AB131907 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Monrovia is seeking a decree from the People's Redemption Council to make it illegal for any ship flying the Liberian flag to enter the territorial waters of South Africa. The ministry's request is against the background of a report prepared for the OAU by a research organization in Amsterdam and presented at an OAU Liberation Committee meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, indicating that about 150 supertankers are involved in the transport of crude oil to South African ports.

About 50 of these tankers, the report revealed, are suspected of flying the Liberian flag. The Liberian Government was therefore requested by the Arusha Liberation Committee meeting to institute legislations that will ensure the effective monitoring of the activities of all vessels flying the Liberian national flag.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI LEAVES ON STATE VISIT TO GUINEA 13 MAY

AB131550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari left Lagos this afternoon for Conakry at the start of a 4-day state visit to Guinea. He is accompanied on the tour by the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu; Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, minister of national planning; Dr Chuba Okadigbo, political adviser to the president; Mr Paulinus Amadike, minister for youth, sports and culture and Mrs Janet Akinride, minister of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He is expected back on Saturday.

'MIXED RESPONSE' REPORTED TO END OF NLC STRIKES

AB131748 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Reports from around the country on the 2-day-old strike action said there was mixed response to the back to work call by the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC], following yesterday's agreement reached with the government. In Lagos, government offices operated as usual. Similarly, most of the department stores which had been closed for the past 2 days reopened today; others, however, remained closed. Flight operations at both the international and domestic terminals of Murtala Mohammed Airport have been resumed. At the domestic wing, a number of planes took off to various destinations. Some workers are, however, yet to return to work. Our correspondent understands that all those who refused to report to duty did so in keeping with the instruction of the NLC leader that unionists should only obey his direct broadcast over radio and television.

The national president of the NLC, Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu, was interviewed by our correspondent today. He said calling off the nationwide strike followed the timely intervention of President Shehu Shagari. He said the working committee of the NLC was satisfied and had approved the agreement with the government. The NLC has also accepted the fixing of the minimum wage as the responsibility of the National Assembly which is to be done within the given time limit of 6 days.

On the restoration of car loans and basic vehicle allowances, Alhaji Hassan said the NLC will have to wait for the ruling of the national industrial court tomorrow. NLC was however satisfied with the issue of the 50 naira per month minimum pension rate, but said something must be done about the case of pensioners above 60 years old. Alhaji Hassan appealed to workers to return to work and promised that no action would be taken against those who took part in the strike. The NLC will tomorrow appear before the Senate Committee on Labor for further discussions on the issue of the national minimum wage.

INDUSTRY REPORTS MARCH DECLINE IN OIL OUTPUT

AB140830 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Lagos 14 May (AFP)--Nigerian oil output fell 3.86 percent in March to 1,870,000 barrels a day, industry officials said here. Refining activity was down 24.3 percent to 124,260 barrels a day. During March Nigeria exported 96.33 percent of its crude against 92.9 percent in February.

ANGOLA

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN LUANDA 13 MAY

LD131928 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Luanda, 13 May (ANGOP)--Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, arrived in Luanda this morning on a working visit at the head of an important 34-man delegation. Among those accompanying President Mobutu are Deputy First State Commissioner (deputy prime minister) Bomboko Lokumba; Counsellor to the head of State Seti Yale; director of the president's office Ymimy Mayidika Ngimbi; diplomatic adviser to the president of the republic Nkema Lillo; and Zairian Ambassador to Luanda Ngbanz·

After arriving at Luanda's 4 February International Airport, the presidential delegation was driven to the Angolan president's official residence at Futungo de Belas. President Mobutu's visit will last for 4 hours.

PLANNING MINISTER RETURNS FROM CUBA 10 MAY

LD102159 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1530 GMT 10 May 81 EA

[Text] Luanda, 10 May (ANGOP)--Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of planning and foreign trade, returned home today from Havana, where he participated in the second congress of Third World economists and in the fourth Cuban-Angolan intergovernmental session. Lopo do Nascimento, who was met at the 4 February International Airport by Cabelo Branco, also a member of the party Central Committee, told ANGOP that the results of both the congress of the Third World economists and the fourth Cuban-Angolan intergovernmental session were very positive. He added that a protocol had been signed which includes partial and sectoral agreements in the fields of housing and trade.

BOTSWANA

PRESIDENT MASIRE CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND

LD121026 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 11 May 81 CA

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has sent a congratulatory message to Mr Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of his election as the new president of France. The message reads:

It gives me great pleasure to convey to you on behalf of the government and the people of Botswana and indeed on my own behalf our warmest congratulations and good wishes. We wish you success in carrying out the heavy responsibilities of your high office and hope that during your presidency the fraternal relations that exist between our countries will be strengthened and that our joint efforts for the achievement of freedom and justice by all the people of the world will be crowned with success.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL VIEWS ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN ECONOMY

LD092158 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1745 GMT 8 May 81 EA

[Document written by Mozambique President Machel entitled "The Mozambique Armed Forces Must Participate in the Economic (?Reconstruction)," read by Director of Frelimo President's Office Jose Julio]

[Excerpts] Our officers and our soldiers should not forget the past, which was full of suffering and forced labor. When we say that the solider and the officer are children of the people, this means that it is absolutely necessary that the soldier and the officer be conscious of the importance of the class struggle.

When we say that the task of our armed forces in Mozambique, the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], is to defend our fatherland resolutely, this means that they must now allow the enemy to violate our borders.

It means that they should not allow groups of bandits to kidnap, mutilate and murder peasants and workers who produce our goods. They should not allow the enemy to destroy our trains, trucks, buses, bridges and roads. They should not allow the hard work and sacrifice of our parents to be destroyed. It means that our soldiers and officers should not allow groups of bandits to disrespect the heroism and (?hard work) of our people.

When we say that the Mozambique Armed Forces are defending our fatherland's territorial integrity, we mean that they are totally committed to the task of eliminating hunger, nakedness, poverty, obscurantism and illiteracy. This entails their total involvement in the task of developing the country and their total commitment to the defense of our borders, by actively participating in the country's development.

The Mozambique Armed Forces, the FPLM, held aloft the [word indistinct] spirit during the national liberation struggle. During that struggle our Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique were at one and the same time studying and carrying on the armed struggle. They were also undertaking production activities.

As we build socialism and the economic battle has become the main task, the armed forces today continue to be in the vanguard of the battles.

In order for Frelimo to engage in and profit from the extraction of minerals, we have teams which are prospecting for minerals in many areas and they are covering (?many) kilometers every day. This is being done in areas where it is hoped there are minerals.

In these regions the enemy is trying to launch attacks against the teams of prospectors, so as to prevent them from undertaking the work which will create wealth for the entire nation. The enemy is trying to prevent the teams from doing work which will enable our government to improve the lives of the soldiers themselves.

The defense and protection of our labor demands a spirit of sacrifice from all those who, come rain or shine, do not spare any effort to develop our economy. This is a task for the armed forces. It is a task for our soldiers. To defend and protect the workers from the armed enemy groups is to defend and protect the armed forces themselves.

The task of the armed forces is essentially to defend our fatherland, our sovereignty and our independence. To defend our sovereignty in essence means to defend our economy. Only with a strong, [word indistinct] and developed economy shall we have strong, powerful and modern armed forces.

We must be clear that defense and economy are two muzzles of the same gun. This is the gun which is going to destroy (?backwardness) and (?our enemies).

Our soldiers and officers must be aware that the gun which they bear has the same value as the peasant's hoe or plow, the carpenter's hammer, the mason's [word indistinct], the miner's pick-ax, the nurse's syringe, or the fisherman's net. All those instruments of struggle and production have the same objective: to overcome hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease. This allows us to have food and to overcome backwardness. This will enable our country to become strong, developed and powerful.

Our soldiers and our officers, who wear uniforms and carry guns, should never think that they are more important than the peasant or the worker, simply because they wear uniforms and carry guns. The soldiers and officers have uniforms and carry guns solely as the fruit of the hard labor of the peasant and the worker.

The soldier, the peasant, the worker, the teacher and the nurse are all soldiers of the same army. This is the army which is going to smash the enemy who is trying to destroy us. The enemy is trying to do everything in his power to see that we continue in a state of backwardness. The enemy wants us to be [word indistinct]. He wants our sovereignty to be a mere empty word, without meaning. That is why the enemy's actions are concentrated against the economic sectors. When the enemy is sabotaging our products, our equipment and infrastructures and murdering those who produce such goods, we must of necessity consider such actions as an affront to the Mozambique forces, the FPLM. The Mozambique Armed Forces should not allow the enemy to attack, kidnap and murder the peasants of the village communes and the peasants in cooperatives. They should not allow him to destroy the tractor that works the land, to destroy the truck that carries the cashewnut or the truck that carries coal; or to sabotage the railway that carries the products of our workers. He should not be allowed to sabotage bridges, dams, enterprises or roads. He should not be allowed to attack and murder the deputies of the people's assemblies.

Our Frelimo Party is now making an (?appeal) to our glorious armed forces of Mozambique, the FPLM. The soldiers and officers must defend our sovereignty, in coordination with the party cells; the deputies of the people's assemblies; the mass democratic organizations; the police force; the [word indistinct] forces; the people's militia; government structures; and [word indistinct] social and economic sectors. As a whole, the armed forces, in collaboration with the entire nation, must wage a war against the internal enemy--a war in which there can be no truce.

They must wage a battle in the defense of our economy and in the defense of socialism. This battle demands that every soldier and officer, wherever he might be each passing day, should have well-determined tasks for the development of our economy. This means that each one of them should participate in agricultural production at the village commune, cooperative and state farm. Each one of them should participate in the defense and protection of peasants who plant and sow maize, beans, potatoes, rice and cassava.

Every soldier should produce (?rice) and build schools and hospitals. Every soldier should ensure that the truck, the train and the bus carrying the (?products of the people) reach their destinations. Every soldier should participate in the production of the factory and defend the factory's production. Every soldier should defend bridges, dams, roads, electricity lines, the railways, ports, ships and warehouses.

It is in the war for economic emancipation and in the economic battle and the battle for the triumph of socialism that our Mozambique armed forces, the FPLM, must uphold, at the highest level, our glorious traditions of studying, fighting and producing.

ZIMBABWE

VISA RULES FOR VISITORS TO SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED

LD121040 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 May 81 CA

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and tourism has issued a statement regarding visas when one wishes to visit South Africa. The statement says anyone holding either a Zimbabwean, a Zimbabwe-Rhodesian or a Rhodesian passport who wishes to visit the Republic of South Africa on or after June 1 this year must obtain a visa before commencing the journey. It says such visas will not be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but applications must be made to the South African Trade Mission in Sanlam building, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, at least 14 days in advance of the date of the journey. He stated also that people traveling through South Africa on either Zimbabwe-Rhodesian or Rhodesian passports should not arrive at a South African port of entry unless they are in possession of a valid visa. All transit passengers are to make inquiries at the South African Trade Mission in Salisbury.